

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS

FILE

SUBJECT DAVID + RUTH GREENGLASS

FILE NO. 65-59028

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Re: GREENGLASS DAVID
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

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65-15336 K

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/26/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/2-9/22/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. LEWIS
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

In early August, 1950, RUTH GREENGLASS, HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS gave statements to USA, SDNY, explaining their participation in conspiracy to obtain atom bomb information from Los Alamos. On 8/17/50, USGJ, SDNY, indicted JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and ANATOLI LAKOVLEV for conspiracy to commit Soviet espionage, naming DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD as co-conspirators, but not as defendants. USC, SDNY, adjourned removal hearing of DAVID GREENGLASS to 10/2/50. On 8/16/50, DAVID GREENGLASS furnished signed statement concerning additional information on atom bomb, which he furnished to JULIUS ROSENBERG in September, 1945. DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS have explained correspondence found in their possession.

The only portion of this report that is classified is located page 87, para 3, lines 1 through 6, word 8, line 11.

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NY 65-15336

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
STATEMENT OF RUTH GREENGLASS, August 2, 1950	3
STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD, August 1, 1950	29
STATEMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS, August 4, 1950	53
STATEMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS, August 16, 1950	87
PROSECUTIVE ACTION	88
ROSENBERG INDICTMENT	88
DAVID GREENGLASS' PROPOSED TRIP TO MEXICO	90
MISCELLANEOUS	90
DAVID GREENGLASS' EXPLANATION OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE	92
RUTH GREENGLASS' EXPLANATION OF HER CORRESPONDENCE	101

65-59028-332

NY 65-15336

DETAILS: At New York, New YorkSTATEMENT OF RUTH GREENGLASS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

On August 2, 1950, RUTH GREENGLASS made the following statement to MYLES J. LANE, Chief Assistant, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, in the presence of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON and SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON:

"BY MR. LANE:

Q. Mrs. Greenglass, before I ask you any questions, I would like to warn you of your constitutional rights. I think you know what they are; in other words, you don't have to answer any questions the answers to which might tend to incriminate or degrade you. Do you understand that? You don't have to answer any questions the answers which in your opinion may tend to incriminate or degrade you. You appreciate that and this statement is given voluntarily?

A. Un-hum.

Q. The statement that you give is not as the result of any threats, promises or duress, that's understood?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you married to David Greenglass?

A. That's right.

MRS DAVID GREENGLASS

NY 65-15336

- Q. Have any children?
A. Two
- Q. What ages?
A. 4 and 2 months.
- Q. And your father and mother, where are they living?
A. New York City
- Q. Father's name?
A. MAX J. PRINTZ
- Q. Do you know Julius ~~Rosenberg~~?
A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you known him?
A. Close to 8 years.
- Q. Is he related to you?
A. Yes, married to my husband's sister.
- Q. How long are you married?
A. 8 years in November.
- Q. You have known him since you're married?
A. About four or five weeks earlier.
- Q. What did you do before you were married?
A. Secretary
- Q. To whom?
A. Mizrachi Organization.
- Q. What's that?
A. Zionist Organization.

NY 65-15336

"Q. For the assistance of the DP'S or something?

"A. No, it's just a religious organization. There were no DP'S at that time.

"Mr. Norton: 1942, wasn't it?

"A. 1940-1942

"Mr. Lane: Now, I am going to take your thoughts back to November, 1944. Do you recall having made a visit to your - the ROSENBERGS' home?

"A. Yes.

"Q. In November, was it, 1944?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And was there some discussion at that time about Communist affiliations?

"A. Whose affiliations.

"Q. Communist affiliations?

"A. For whom? You mean for me?

"Q. Was there some talk at that time about Communists?

"A. Yes, Julius was telling me that perhaps I had noticed that he seemed to have severed active participation or that he wasn't being in the usual places, that he wasn't appearing at Communist meetings and rallies.

"Q. He said that to you?

"A. That's right.

"Q. Who was present at that time?

"A. Just his wife and myself.

"Q. Why had he - was there any reason why he had asked you that? By that I mean this, did you know that he had been a Communist before that?

"A. Well, I never saw a card but it was commonly assumed in the family that he was. I know that he was propagandizing my husband when he was about 12 or 13 years old; bringing literature into the house, terrific amount of pressure. They were always talking about friends of theirs that were Communists; never doubted that they were. I didn't think they would give the impression if it wasn't so.

"Q. How about Julius' wife, is she the same way? Is she quite impressed with the Communist move?

"A. I think so.

NY 65-15336

"Q. Did she express herself that way?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me where Ethel and Julius met?

A. Yes, at a Communist club. They told me.

Q. When did she tell you this?

A. I can't recall exactly when it was; once we were all discussing first meetings, where you met your husband and so on and she met Julie at a Communist club.

Q. Did you ever attend any of those meetings yourself?

A. Did I ever attend?

Q. A Communist Club?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Very often?

A. Well, spasmodically but I did.

Witness continues: I was a member of a YCO for a period of about a year and I attended the meetings; for a period of about 3 weeks or so I was President, not because I was sufficiently active to be President but I was related to Ethel and it was known there and I guess they felt as her kin I must be qualified, so I was President.

Q. When was this, what year?

A. I think it was in 1943. As a matter of fact, I was approached by members from the club that came to my house after I was married.

Q. Do you remember who they were?

A. I just remember one of them, ~~X~~Altman or ~~X~~Alterman. She married. I don't know her married name. I lost contact with her.

Q. So that was for a year?

A. About a year.

Q. And was Julius Rosenberg affiliated with that particular club too?

A. No.

Q. Was Ethel?

A. No, that was - they were a bunch of green kids, most of them.

NY 65-15336

"Q. Who was the principal who was behind it?

A. The principal?

"Q. Who were the movers, sponsors, motivating factors, the bosses?

A. I don't remember. I could recall faces, I would ___ remember names.

Q. On the occasion of this meeting in November, 1944, with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, will you tell me to the best of your recollection just what took place at that time; who said what?

A. Well, I told you that he mentioned I may have noticed he wasn't buying the paper as conspicuously and that they were not as active; they didn't appear at the rallies at the Garden and things, and he said that he had been trying for two years to get in touch with someone that he could be what he felt he was slated for. He felt he was more - that he would rather do something active rather than be active in the Party itself and then he told me that I knew that DAVID was working at a place on a secret project and did I know anything about it. I said no, mail was censored coming in and out and that I had received an affidavit from Washington which I signed to that effect. He told me that DAVID was working on the atomic bomb and I asked him how he knew and he said he just knew, his friends told him. He knew about it and he wouldn't go into it any further. Then he said that this was the biggest thing yet, that it was top secret, that he felt it was information that should be shared, that all countries should have it, you know, to their mutual benefit and that Russia was not being given this information and that just on a basis of exchanging mutual scientific information he felt that he was going to do his part to obtain it for them and he asked if I would relay that to David and ask if he would participate. So I objected, I didn't like the idea.

ROSENBERG

Q. What else did Julius say at that meeting?

A. Julius said there were radiations from the bomb.

Q. Did he say the bomb was a dangerous weapon?

A. Yes, he said it was the most dangerous weapon to be used to date.

Q. Did he mention anything about radiation?

A. Yes, I said that.

Q. Did he say something about - anything about the fact that Russia was not obtaining information from the Allies with reference to the atom bomb?

A. He felt there should be a free exchange of information on it.

NY 65-15336

- Q. Did he say anything about Russia being placed on an equal plane with the allies?
- A. I said that before, Mr. Lane, didn't I.
- Q. I don't think you did, Mrs. Greenglass.
- Q. What's your answer to that?
- A. Yes, he did; he said that he felt that the information should be made available to Russia as an equal ally. When I stated my reluctance, Ethel felt that this would be something that they would want to do, that I should mention it to them, at least I could deliver the message.
- Q. Just how did she state this; what did she actually say, do you recall that?
- A. No, Mr. Lane.
- Q. Did she tell you to use your influence upon your husband?
- A. She could hardly have said that, because I was against it.
- Q. Did she ask you to use your influence upon your husband?
- A. No, she said she felt it would be something he would want to know.
- Q. Did she say she thought it ought to be done?
- A. She implied as much.
- Q. Did she actually say that?
- A. She wouldn't feel he would want to do it and that I should tell him about it if she was against it.
- Q. What if anything did she say at that time, that led you to believe she was in favor of this whole scheme?
- A. She urged me to tell David about it, because she felt that he would be willing to do it.
- Q. Was anything else said at that time that you recall?
- A. Along what lines?
- Q. Along this line?
- A. I can't recall.
- Q. Did Julius suggest that he would defray your expenses of the trip to Albuquerque, New Mexico?
- A. I think he gave me about \$150.

NY 65-15336

Q. At that time, that night?

A. No, it wasn't that night; I don't recall whether it was that night or not.

Q. Did he say it was going to be a loan or was he going to contribute that to you as a gift?

A. No, he offered it.

Q. To give it to you to make the trip?

A. Yes.

Q. You would never have to repay it?

A. I was prepared to make the trip and I didn't want his money for it.

Q. He never asked you to repay him that \$150?

A. No.

Q. So a short time thereafter you left for Albuquerque?

A. Yes.

Q. This was the latter part of Nov. 1944; you had been married then about 2 years at that time?

A. That's right.

Q. You had one child?

A. No children.

Q. You arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico about the 28th of Nov. 1944, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you register at a hotel?

A. Yes, the Hotel Franciscan.

Q. Did your husband join you there the same day?

A. Yes; I think I came on the 27th and he came on the 28th. Seems he was there on a day after I got there.

Q. How long were you there all together?

A. About five days.

Q. Did you broach this subject of obtaining information to your husband while you were there?

A. Not immediately.

"NY 65-15336

Q. How long after you were there did you speak to him about obtaining information?

A. I can't recall exactly, it was one day we went for a walk, I think it was towards the end of his leave.

Q. What was your conversation with David at that time?

A. I repeated almost as well as I could remember what Julius had said. And David turned down at first; he was horrified, thought it was wrong. But he didn't give me his answer immediately -- he told me on the following day he would do this.

Q. Did he tell you then about the physical setup of the Los Alamos installations?

A. Yes, he told me it was about how many building they were.

Q. Did he give you the names of any of the scientists working down there?

A. Yes: Oppenheimer and Urie, I remember.

Q. Any others?

A. No.

Q. Did he tell you you should give that information to Julius when you got back?

A. Yes.

Q. When you had that conversation with Julius in Nov. 1944 prior to your departure for New Mexico, did Julius discuss with you your financial situation?

A. How do you mean?

Q. Did he say that if you and your husband acquiesced to his suggestions about getting information, that it might result in your obtaining some money for this job?

A. No, it wasn't done on that basis. It was more sharing the scientific information, not being paid to do the job. (It was after that we received the money.)

Q. In other words, ^{ROSENBERG} Julius never mentioned anything about your getting money for this work?

A. No, not.

Q. When David gave you this information in Albuquerque, did you make any notes at the time of the names or of this information?

A. No, I remembered it.

NY 65-15336

Q. You just retained it in your head?

A. I wrote it down when I came to New York.

Q. You wrote it down when you came to New York?

A. That's right.

Q. Where did you write it?

A. In my home.

Q. Do you have the notes?

A. Oh, no, I gave the notes to Julius.

Q. Did you tell David that you had learned from Julius that he, David, was working on the atom bomb?

A. Yes, I did. David asked me how I knew about that because he had never divulged any information, and I told him that Julius told me.

Q. What did he say?

A. Then I proceeded to tell the story.

Q. Your husband knew he was working on the atom bomb?

A. Yes.

Q. Did David tell you that he was to receive a furlough within a month's time?

A. He wasn't certain when it would take place; but we knew it was going to be soon.

Q. Did he tell you to tell Julius that when he came home on furlough, he would have a lot more information about the atom bomb physical setup?

A. No, he knew he would see Julius when he come home; he didn't say anything about that.

Q. Was there anything else David said to you at that time in connection with the atom bomb?

A. I can't recall. Was there anything I said in the statement about it?

Q. You returned to New York in the early part of Dec. 1944, is that correct?

A. That's right.

Q. Did Julius Rosenberg come to see you on the 1st day you arrived back?

A. No, a few days later he came to my home.

Q. Did he telephone you before he came over?

A. I had no phone.

NY 65-15336

- Q. Did you communicate with him at that time when you arrived back in New York?
 A. No, it was common family knowledge that I was back in New York and I guess he knew I was there.
- Q. Did you write that you were returning?
 A. No, was only gone 5 days.
- Q. Shortly after you got back he came to see you at 266 Rivington St?
 A. No, it was 266 Stanton St.
- Q. Did his wife come with him at that time?
 A. No, he came alone. He was almost always alone.
- Q. What was the conversation with Julius at that time, what did he say to you and what did you say to him when he came over to your place?
 A. Well, he asked me if I had spoken to David, and what he had to say, and then I told him that David consented to do this and I wrote down the things he had told me as best as I could remember.
- Q. You wrote them on a piece of paper?
 A. That's right.
- Q. What was contained in these notes?
 A. The names of the scientists that I remembered and the number of buildings.
- A. I think I remember something I didn't tell you: as to how it was located, whether it was camouflaged, whether you could see it easily. And I remember it now, as I saw it while I was there: it was very high on a hill, the place had been a school for horse-back riding - a girl's school. It couldn't be seen or easily detected until you were almost upon it. And of course it was guarded; there was a guard checking everyone going in and out.
- Q. Did he tell you, and did you repeat to Rosenberg just how the guard setup operated?
 A. No, never was discussed at all.
- Q. Did that complete the conversation with Julius? ROSENBERG
 A. Yes, Julius said he would see David when he came home on furlough, whenever that would be.
- Q. When did you next see Rosenberg?
 A. When David came in on furlough.

NY 65-15336

- Q. You hadn't seen him before that?
- A. I don't think so. David has another brother: His wife and I were very close, we visited socially together. We used to go see the baby, Michael; but no visit for that purpose until David was on Furlough.
- Q. Did David's brother belong to the communist party?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Or his other brother? ~~X~~ GREENGLASS
- A. Yes, his brother's name is Bernard, and his wife is Gladys, ~~X~~ GREENGLASS
- Q. Where does he live?
- A. 65 Cannon St. in Manhattan, East side.
- Q. Now, about a month later around Christmas time your husband returned to New York City?
- A. Yes.
- Q. After his return did you go to Julius Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street?
- A. Not immediately. Seems to me that we were trying to enjoy our furlough and that he came to our house for the purpose of discussing it with David. We were a little peeved with him because we felt that he was interrupting; but he asked us to come to his house for dinner, and we did.
- Q. When Julius came to your place at the time you thought he was interrupting, did he discuss with David at that time anything about the atomic information?
- A. No, seems to me it was discussed later at his house.
- Q. Wasn't anything said at that time at all?
- A. Yes, they must have talked about it, but I don't recall it. I'm sure they didn't ignore it completely.
- Q. You did make a definite appointment to have dinner at Julius' home a few days thereafter.
- A. Yes, that's right.
- Q. On this first visit by Julius to your home, was he accompanied by his wife?
- A. No, he was never accompanied by his wife; only when we saw them together at his house.

NY 65-15336

- "Q. Now will you tell us what happened on the occasion of your visit for dinner to the Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street sometime around Christmas of 1944?
- A. When we got there there was a girl there whom Julius introduced as Ann, a friend. She was there for a while and then she left and we remained. After she had gone Julius said she was going to come to New Mexico to get the information from David. He said it would be either Ann or someone else, and I asked how he would know anyone else if she didn't show up.
- Q. You asked:
- A. That's right. And then I remembered Julius; at that point we were in the kitchen and he cut this jello top box and he said one-half would be an identification whoever came and he gave me the other half.
- Q. And was Ethel Rosenberg present at the time when this conversation took place about cutting the box top?
- A. Yes, she was. She was standing behind him in the kitchen.
- Q. Did she have any comment to make at that time?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. But you are positive she heard this conversation?
- A. She saw and heard it.
- Q. How far away was she in terms of feet?
- A. About three or four feet behind Julius.
- Q. Where was David when this conversation took place?
- A. David was not in the room; I don't remember where he stood; he must have been in another room. He was not present at the cutting. He didn't see it until I showed it to him at home.
- Q. How long were you and Ethel and Julius in the kitchen?
- A. I don't know; about fifteen minutes I guess.
- Q. Were any cocktails served that night or any drinks?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. What did you do with part of the box top which Julius gave to you?
- A. I slipped it in my wallet.

ROSENBERG

NY 65-15336

- Q. Will you explain to me just how the box top was cut?
- A. It was the side of the box that had printing on it. It is rectangular in shape.
- Q. After the box cover was cut, you had dinner, is that correct?
- A. I don't know if it was before or after.
- Q. You had a conversation at which you and Ethel and Julius and your husband were present?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the conversation between Julius and your husband -- about the atom bomb?
- A. I recall that Julius asked my husband what he was working on and Dave said he was in the experimental shop - people brought him sketches and he produced charts for them. I know they had further discussions of a technical nature - I believe that was at the time that Julius took Dave to meet another man.
- Q. I am talking about this particular night - didn't Julius ^{ROSENBERG} ask David how the atom bomb was detonated?
- A. As I remember he asked him that the other time and David told him.
- Q. After or before Julius had asked him? Didn't he ask on the occasion of this dinner?
- A. No.
- Q. Are you sure he didn't?
- A. I don't think so. Mr. Lane I know it was asked but I have a feeling it was asked at a different time.
- Q. Did David at any time tell you of any conversations which he had outside of your presence with Julius?
- A. Yes he did.
- Q. Now will you tell us what he said with reference to those other conversations?
- A. Well there was one night--Julius took David to meet another man and when he came home he told me that on their way there Julius had been questioning him as to how the atom bomb was detonated and Dave told him as best he could, I guess, and then he told me that he had met this other man; that it was dark - he couldn't see him clearly and he had spoken to him for a few minutes.

- "Q. Now to go back to the dinner conversation that you had with the Rosenbergs. Do you recall that Julius told David during the course of that dinner conversation what he wanted David to get him in Los Alamos by way of information? He gave him some instructions at that time, didn't he? Do you recall him telling him he wanted to get certain information at that time?
- A. I recall him telling him that he wanted him not to be obvious or take anything in sketches or blueprints or material but that he should relay whatever he knew from information he had been working on and saw around him. I seem to remember he was interested in how the atom bomb was detonated and there was some mention made of high speed cameras but as to what it was I could not say.
- Q. It was too technical for you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall him telling David just how the information was to be brought back to Julius?
- A. He said someone was going to come to our house. We thought Ann would come with the information; it was tentatively arranged she would meet us in a theater in Denver - I think it was - it seems to me there was some mention made of a purse - that she would have - and she would present the purse to me and I would insert the written information David obtained.
- Q. She was to show you was she not, the other piece of the cardboard box?
- A. Ann was supposed to come - he said it would be Ann or someone else - you couldn't assume Ann was going to come with a purse.
- Q. Didn't he say whoever came, you should identify him or her with the other part of the box top?
- A. He said if it would be someone else - ~~Ann~~ ^{*SIDOROVICH} needed no identification - I had seen her two times before in their home.
- Q. When he came back in the room with the box top wasn't there some further conversation in the living room about the box top?
- A. No, I would remember showing it to Dave.
- Q. Didn't Dave and Julius talk about how the information was to be brought back?
- A. Yes, David knew if it would not be Ann someone else would come to our home for it.

NY 65-15336

Q. Did you tell him Julius had said that?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was this woman Ann?

A. Ann was married to Mike who was a friend of Julius'.

Q. Mike - what is his last name?

A. Sidorovich.

Q. Where do they live?

A. I don't know - (Mr. Norton - Cleveland, I think)

Q. Was she a Communist?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever see her attending any of the meetings?

A. We moved in different circles, we were different ages.

Q. How old was she?

A. I can't say.

Q. Roughly?

A. I think she was nearer Ethel's age but it doesn't seem possible.

Q. How old is Ethel?

A. Ethel is going to be 35 - her husband went to school with Dave - it makes him his age.

Q. What's your guess looking at her?

A. She looks to be about 25.

Q. You had known her for quite some time?

A. No, I only saw her about twice in Ethel's house; she was a friend of Ethel's.

Q. A close friend?

A. All her friends seem to be close friends.

Q. You saw Mike - did you see her husband at the Rosenberg's?

A. Yes I did - I saw them together during this pre-Xmas vacation - that was the last time during the Xmas vacation.

NY 65-15336

- "Q. What did her husband do to the best of your recollection?
A. He was an engineer, but I don't know what kind.
- Q. Now while Dave was on his furlough and after this dinner appointment at the Rosenberg's apartment didn't David meet some man up in the 50's?
A. Yes he did. ROSENBERG Julius took him to meet this man.
- Q. Now did David tell you the manner in which Julius had introduced David to this unknown man?
A. Yes he said this is David.
- Q. He did not give the other man's name?
A. No.
- Q. Now after David had returned to New Mexico, how soon after that did you go down to join him?
A. A month and a half.
- Q. During that interim did you receive any information from DAVID with reference to the atom bomb material?
A. Never through the mails.
- Q. The mails?
A. The only way I could get it; he was in New Mexico, I was in New York.
- Q. Did Julius talk to you about the project during that interim?
A. No.
- Q. Did his wife talk to you or anyone else?
A. No.
- Q. Were you attending any meetings of the Communist Party at that time?
A. No.
- Q. When you arrived in Albuquerque where did you stop there?
A. I think I stayed at the El Fidel.
- Q. How long did you stay there?
A. 5 days.

NY 65-15336

Q. Is that all?

A. Then I stayed in every hotel until I found a place to live.

Q. During this period did you talk to Dave about the matter that Julius had spoken to you about? Dave was supposed to get information for Julius, you must have discussed it.

A. I knew that someone was going to come.

Q. Didn't Dave type up this stuff as he got information?

A. No sir.

Q. He kept it in his mind?

A. He kept it in his mind.

Q. He never wrote it down?

A. He had no typewriter.

Q. Then we go back to June of 1945. When the man came to your apartment at 209 High Street, that was on the morning of June 3rd, a Sunday morning, wasn't it? Will you tell us what happened that morning in your own words, to the best of your recollection?

A. A man came in and he said his name was Dave. He produced the other half of the Xello box-top. Dave gave him the half that we had.

Q. Where did Dave get it?

A. It was in my wallet.

Q. He went to your wallet and got it?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was the wallet kept?

A. I guess it was in a purse, I don't recall.

Q. Was it on the table or in the bedroom?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Then what happened?

A. I believe that this man that I later found out was Gold, told him the information he wanted and he said Dave was to write it down and he would be back for it that day.

Q. What did Dave say, he was going to write it down?

A. It was the only way to remember it - he said he wanted such and such information. Dave said he would write it down and he should come back to get it.

NY 65-15336

Q. Is that all that was said? Did you offer him a cup of coffee?

A. I didn't like the situation well enough to be friendly.

Q. How long did this meeting take place, how much time was consumed?

A. About 10 or 15 minutes. I think: he said he would be back in the afternoon.

Q. Did he come back?

A. Yes.

Q. And did he say what information he wanted?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say he wanted?

A. I seem to remember the same - how the atom bomb was detonated, high speed cameras.

Q. Are you sure of that now?

A. I am not sure now.

Q. You are not sure he had said he wanted information that DAVE was supposed to have collected?

A. Whatever Dave collected he was supposed to take it back.

Q. Now in the morning did Gold give Dave any money - did he produce an envelope with some money in it?

A. No. He gave Dave the envelope when we went for a walk.

Q. In the afternoon?

A. Yes in the afternoon.

Q. Did you open it?

A. When we came back - it was sealed and we didn't know what it was.

Q. It was sealed?

A. Yes.

Q. When Gold came back in the afternoon it was about 4 o'clock wasn't it?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Were you present in the apartment at that time?

A. Yes.

NY 65-15336

- "Q. When he got back in the afternoon what transpired?
A. Dave gave him written information and then I think it was purely social, he asked where he came from - he said he came from Pittsburgh.
- Q. You were all dressed?
A. I just dressed for the day.
- Q. You were all prepared to go out. This meeting didn't take more than 5 minutes did it?
A. I don't think so.
- Q. Between 10 o'clock in the morning when Gold first appeared until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Dave no doubt did some work on the typewriter?
A. We had no typewriter.
- Q. Who typed the material?
A. It was handwritten.
- Q. It wasn't typed, and he wrote it down during that interval? Do you remember how many sheets it took?
A. No.
- Q. Did you work on any of it or did he have you write any of it up?
A. I don't recall - it wasn't legible - Dave's handwriting isn't always legible.
- Q. Will you describe the sheets of paper that your husband gave to Gold?
A. I think it was on 8x10 white ruled paper.
- Q. In other words Dave gave this material all handwritten out in his own handwriting in loose leaf form to Gold?
A. Yes.
- Q. Now how did Gold happen to give David the money - what was said about money at that time, do you recall?
A. No.
- Q. Did he give it to him while out walking?
A. I think so.

NY 65-15336

Q. Was there any talk between you and Dave as to the amount of money - was he disappointed in the amount of money?

A. It wasn't a question of being disappointed, we realized then we were being paid to do a job.

Q. Did anything happen after that?

A. We went for this walk and talked along the way and near the USO Gold left us and we went home.

Q. When Dr. Fuchs was arrested in February of 1950 did you receive a visit from Julius Rosenberg?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall the date of that visit?

A. No.

Q. Well, would May 23, 1950, if I told you that was the date that Julius came to your apartment, would that refresh your recollection?

A. I recall that visit.

Q. You do recall it?

A. Yes.

Q. But you don't recall the date of the visit?

A. No.

Q. But you do recall that he visited you?

A. I went to the hospital in February, I don't know if it was the latter or early part.

Q. Do you remember Rosenberg came to your apartment when Fuchs was arrested and made some remark?

A. I can't remember that accurately. I remember Dave told me Julius had been to see him and Fuchs had been picked up and the next one would probably be the one that had come to see us.

Q. Did you know him to be Gold?

A. Yes.

He said they had broken contact with GOLD; that no one was going to go near him, and that he hoped he would get away, wouldn't be picked up.

NY 65-15336

- "Q. He hoped that Gold would get away?
A. That's right. Since then David - was it yesterday - he told me that Julius told him at that time to leave the country. I was very sick and he didn't say anything, but he told him then he wanted him to get out of the country, and David wouldn't go.
- Q. Didn't Julius come to your apartment in May, 1950 with a copy of the newspaper?
A. Yes, a copy of the Herald-Tribune.
- Q. And it had a photograph of Harry Gold?
A. Yes.
- Q. And an article that Gold had been arrested in Philadelphia?
A. Yes.
- Q. At that time, didn't Rosenberg tell you, didn't he identify Gold?
A. He said Gold was the man that had been to see us in New Mexico.
- Q. What else did he say?
A. He said in all likelihood David would be next and that he should leave the country.
- Q. And take the 2 children with you?
A. Yes, take your children and your clothes and go.
- Q. Go immediately?
A. No, he said we had about 2 or 3 weeks.
- Q. What else did he say - did he tell you where he wanted you to go?
A. Yes.
- Q. Where?
A. Wanted us to go to Mexico City.
- Q. Yes.
A. And rent a house and stay about a month and at that time to write a letter to the Soviet consul, I forget the name.
- Q. Were you to take a house in an assumed name or in your own name?
A. I don't remember that. I seem to remember he wanted David to sign a letter to the Consul: I. Jackson.

NY 65-15336

Q. The best of your recollection.

A. I think so.

Q. It wasn't to be signed David Greenglass?

A. No. 3 days after the letter was mailed he was to meet someone from the consul under a statue in a park. I believe this man was to give David sufficient funds to be able to proceed to Berne Switzerland or Stockholm, I think; and there the same procedure was to be used: to write a letter to the consul and meet under a statue in the park, until we eventually got to, I think it was Czecho-Slovakia, and from there in to Russia.

Q. What were you supposed to do when you got to Russia?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did Julius say anything about obtaining passports for you?

A. Julius said we would get authentic American passports, receive them in Mexico City; but the second time he came to our house, he said his friend told him that we had to have a letter stating that the whole family had been vaccinated against smallpox. He asked me if my doctor would give me such a statement, and I refused to ask him to do that, I said I wouldn't ask him for false statement. He said he would get his doctor to do that.

Q. Did he ask his doctor to do that?

A. No.

Q. Who was his doctor?

A. I don't know his doctor's name.

Q. You don't know his doctor's name?

A. No, I never obtained the statement; Julius ^{ROSENBERG} seemed to feel he could get it from him.

Q. You say that while he lives in Knickerbocker Village, he has an office in Brooklyn?

A. Yes.

Q. What does Michael call him?

A. Michael calls him Dr. Bernie.

NY 65-15336

- ROSENBERG
- "Q. Did Julius give David any money at this time when he told him to leave the country?
- A. Yes, he gave him \$1,000.
- Q. Did he tell you where he got the \$1,000?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ask him?
- A. His answer was always that he got it from his friend.
- Q. Who was his friend?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Did you ask him at that time who he got the thousand from?
- A. No.
- Q. He gave you the \$1,000 and told you to use that to get out of the country?
- A. No, he says you have a month to spend this; I'll give you more and get what you need.
- Q. This was in your presence?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was anyone else there?
- A. No.
- Q. And David was there?
- A. Yes. He said you have got to go to the dashers; I said what is that? He said the Soviet Union. I said, Are you going too; how does Ethel feel about it. He said she is disturbed, but she realizes she has got to go.
- Q. Didn't David tell Julius that he needed more money?
- A. No, David said -- I think it was I that said, we can't go anywhere, we have an infant here; we can't just up and leave.
- Q. What did he say?
- A. He said your baby won't die; babies are born in the air and on trains, and she will survive. The doctor says if you take a case of milk and boil the water, she will live.

NY 65-15336

Q. His doctor knew he was leaving the country?

A. I don't know; that's what he said.

Q. How did he happen to give David the \$4000?

A. I don't know; that's what he said.

Q. How did he happen to give David the \$4000?

A. About June, 1950.

Q. How did he happen to give him the \$4000?

A. He came to the house and called David into another room and gave him the \$4000.

Q. You weren't present?

A. I was in the house when he came; he walked back in the kitchen and told me. He asked me to go down for a walk, and gave him instructions for leaving. At that time David and I had already discussed it and decided not to tell Julius that we weren't going to leave because David felt that if he knew of our intentions, some physical harm might come to us, that it would be best to let him believe we were going.

Q. Did you talk to ^{ROSENBERG} Julius on this occasion when you saw him June 2, 1950?

A. He was very melodramatic, discussed everything in whispers, he was under the impression there were ears all over the house, he took David down for a walk.

Q. You didn't discuss it with Julius?

A. Going to Mexico City: no. David told me about that later.

Q. Did you say something about the \$1,000 you received being in payment of some debt?

A. No, not in payment of debt. I told him we wouldn't go anywhere because we owed a lot of people money we had incurred in the business, through his mismanagement.

Q. You said you put \$500 of this \$1000 in a special account of Manufacturers Trust Company of New York City?

A. Yes.

Q. How was that account set up?

A. In my name, but when I had the accident David got a power of attorney in his and my name.

NY 65-15336

Q. In your maiden name?

A. No, my marriage name. As it stands now we both can use the checking account.

Q. What did you do with the \$4,000?

A. We never touched it until we gave it to Mr. ROGGE. We took the \$4,000 and DAVID taped the package with Scotch Tape and placed it in the fire place in the flue. The money remained there. It was only there for a few days and David took it out and gave it to my brother-in-law, LOUIS ABEL, and he had it until the time David called him from the FBI Headquarters and told him to get in touch with Mr. Rogge. The following morning, June 16th, he brought it to Mr. Rogge's office.

Q. When David received the \$4,000 from Julius about June 2, 1950, do you know whether Julius had promised him any additional moneys?

A. Yes, he promised him \$2,000 additional.

Q. When was he to get it?

A. He told him he would be back with it. David told him to keep away and leave us alone; that we did not want the money.

Q. Did Rosenberg make a third visit to your home?

A. Yes, sometime after June 5.

Q. Were you present on this occasion?

A. Yes.

Q. Was a conversation indulged in at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at the conversation?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the conversation at this time?

A. He walked in and David said he was being followed and to please leave us alone and not to come back any more. Julius said he was going to bring \$2,000 more and he said he hadn't noticed anyone watching our house and he was sure David was imagining it.

Q. Who was the accountant for the firm that Rosenberg was connected with?

A. Dr. Mervin Isaacs, 1220 Broadway, Lackawanna 4-7446.

NY 65-15336

"Q. What was the name of the corporation?

A. Pitt Machine Products.

Q. Who was the President?

A. I don't know who the officers are. I don't remember--all four of them are officers; it's a closed corporation. He was supposed to have the \$5,000 cash and Schein said he would settle for that and Schein invested more than that--I think he invested \$10,000 or \$15,000--he was going to settle for \$5,000 Julius could get--his cousin a dentist was supposed to loan him the money and at the last moment his cousin reneged--he said he would want the \$5,000 in 6 months and Julius didn't feel the business could do that good--he told us he had not been taking any money in salary for the 9 months after David left the business because if he took a salary Schein would have to take a salary and he wasn't living on air all that time--he was buying clothes for his children and other expenses he had, but he said he didn't take any money. I am sure he couldn't borrow any money because his credit isn't good any more.

Q. How do you know?

A. Anyone in the family he borrowed from he hasn't returned."

NY 65-15336

STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD TO UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The following statement was made by HARRY GOLD to MYLES J. LANE, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, on August 1, 1950, in the presence of Special Agents WILLIAM F. NORTON and JOHN A. HARRINGTON:

"By Mr. Lane:

Q Mr. Gold, before I ask you any questions I want to warn you of your Constitutional rights; in other words, to explain it to you, you don't have to answer any questions I ask you which in your opinion may tend to either incriminate or degrade you.

A I see.

Q And I want you to understand that any testimony which you give here now may be used against you in the event that you should be indicted, and I want you to understand that any statements you make here now are made voluntarily and without any promises of any sort; is that clear?

A Yes, it's perfectly clear to me—I mean, it's perfectly clear to me, the consequences resulting from any statements I make, but I intend to give every shred and particle of fact, regardless of consequences.

Q In the first place, are you a member of the Communist Party?

A No, I am not.

Q Never have been?

A Never had been.

Q Never carried a card of any sort?

A Never carried a card.

NY 65-15336

Q When, for the first time, did you become acquainted with Julius Rosenberg?

A I never knew Julius Rosenberg. I believe that a man who very closely resembles Julius Rosenberg passed me in February, the first Sunday in February of 1950, at the 90th Street Elmhurst Station of the Flushing elevated line.

Q Why do you say that?

A I saw a picture of Rosenberg in the papers. I recall having waited on that corner; this was when Fuchs, ^{EMIL} was arrested, on Friday—and in my panic I went to New York; this was the time of the regular meeting which had been determined by a Soviet agent who came to my home in October. These regular meetings were to be every alternate month; one was in December and one in February, the first Sunday of each month.

Q What year?

A The first took place in 1949; the second one took place in February of 1950—and I thought that no one came there—

Q You say that you were having regular meetings?

A These meetings were for this purpose: At a previous meeting in either very late October or very early November we had made the following arrangement—

Q (interrupting) Who is 'we'?

A This man who came to my home in October.

Q Who was it?

A A Soviet agent; I don't know his name.

Q What does he look like?

A I've given a full description of him. The arrangement which we made at the third meeting we had in either late October or early November was this: Starting with the first Sunday in December and continuing on the first Sunday of every alternate month thereafter,

NY 65-15336

"at 10 A.M., I was to be at this corner in Jackson Heights, which is the 90th Street Elmhurst Station of the Flushing line, and I was to appear at this corner, near a newsstand; the person who was to meet me was to be on the other side of the street. Now, if there was no business to be transacted between the two of us, we were merely to stay on our respective corners, facing each other. The recognition signals were to be as follows: I was to be smoking a pipe with a curved stem and a large bowl. I have such a pipe. The other man was to be smoking a cigar. I would like to note here that my Soviet contact had told me that there was a possibility, a good possibility, that the person who would meet me would be unknown to me, and would not be this man with whom the meeting had been arranged. Now, there was also an arrangement for an emergency meeting. The means of my getting in touch with the Russian agent were as follows: I was to insert an ad running for three days, in the New York Times. This ad was to read as follows: Bio-chemist, age 32, Master's degree, desires work in food industry or related industrial field and one which involves research. Primary consideration is the opportunity to do independent investigative work.

Q Now, who gave you these instructions?

A These instructions were the result of a long talk between the Russian agent and myself and they are the result of a suggestion which I made.

Q Where did the conversation take place?

A The conversation took place in the Bronx, somewhere—I would say within a mile or two miles of the Bronx Zoo.

Q In an automobile?

A No, sitting on a bench alongside a small park.

Q How did you happen to appear there for this conversation?

NY 65-15336

- "A This was the result of a previous arrangement made during the meeting in October.
- Q Where was that meeting?
- A That second meeting took place somewhere in Forest Hills, in Queens--somewhere in the neighborhood of the Union Turnpike and the 74th Street Station of the 8th Avenue.
- Q Who had arranged that meeting?
- A That was arranged by this Russian. I would like to add--this third meeting which took place near the Bronx Park was also arranged by the Russian.
- Q This was all in 1949?
- A Yes.
- Q How did you happen to meet the Russian?
- A He came to my home on a Saturday night in either very early October or very late September.
- Q Where was that?
- A At my home in Philadelphia.
- Q Who was present?
- A No one; my brother had gone out for the evening; it was 8 or 8:30.
- Q How did he happen to introduce himself?
- A He introduced himself by showing me a torn piece of paper which had on it, partly obscured, the words Paull Street, in my handwriting. I at one time had a matching piece of paper.
- Q Where did you obtain that?
- A That paper had been given to me by a man whom I knew as John, and whom I have since identified as Anatole Antonovich Yakovlev.

NY 65-15336

"Q I show you a picture, on which we will put a mark, with the date--I show you a picture on the back of which are the initials of the stenographer, RMK, and the date, 8/1/50, and ask you if that is a picture of Yakovlev?

A That is Yakovlev, undeniably. This piece of paper was exchanged between the two of us, Yakovlev and me, sometime in 1945.

Q How did you meet him in 1945?

A Yakovlev had been introduced to me in very early 1944 by a man who was a Russian agent and whom I knew only as Sam. I have since identified Sam as Semen Semenov.

Q Where did this take place?

A The introduction between Yakovlev and I? That took place in Manhattan.

Q Whereabouts?

A I would say somewhere above 34th Street and between 42nd and 34th on the 8th Avenue.

Q Was there anyone else present?

A There was no one else present.

Q You mentioned something about having seen a man who resembles Mr. Rosenberg on the morning of -

A First Sunday in February, 1950.

Q A man who resembles Julius Rosenberg who appeared at the appointed meeting place. Was he smoking a cigar?

A He was smoking a cigar.

Q I show you a picture of Julius Rosenberg.

A Of the two photos, the full-faced one, looks very much like him.

NY 65-15336

"Q I show you another.

A This looks like him also.

(Stenographer marks Exhibits 2 and 3, with initials and date)

Q The record to indicate that the witness has identified Exhibits 2 and 3 as the person whom he has seen at that particular rendezvous.

A In Exhibit 3, the right-hand picture, most closely resembles the man whom I believe I saw on this first Sunday in February, 1950.

Q Can you describe the way this man was dressed?

A Yes I can. I believe that he wore a brown hat, brown shoes, possibly black shoes, a brown suit or a dark one which was somehow dark in color and a light-colored brown overcoat which may have had a rough finish to it. In passing me, he peered somewhat closely at my face. He was smoking a cigar.

Q When, for the first time did you meet David Greenglass?

A On the first Sunday in June, I believe the day was the third of June, 1945.

Q Where did you meet him?

A I met him in his apartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Q I show you Government Exhibit No. 4 and I ask you if that exhibit represents the man whom you saw as Davis Greenglass?

(Stenographer marks pictures, Exhibits 4 and 5)

A The right-handed photo on Exhibit 4 most closely resembles the man whom I have since identified as David Greenglass.

(Mr. Lane is interrupted by telephone call)

NY 65-15336

"(Stenographer told to mark Government Exhibits 7 and 8)

Q Now, did you meet Mrs. Greenglass at the same time?
A Yes, I did.

Q I show you Government's exhibits 6 and 7 and I ask you if those are pictures of Mrs. Greenglass?

A Yes, these are the photographs of Mrs. Greenglass. The one which most closely resembles her is the left-hand one, Exhibit 7.

Q When did you say the meeting took place?

A On the first Sunday of June, 1945, and I believe the date was the third of June.

Q How did you happen to go to Albuquerque?

A The occasion was an off-shoot of a previous meeting which I had had on Saturday, June 2, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, with Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Q Has this been covered before?

A This has been covered before in great detail.

Q Who gave the instructions to go and see Greenglass?

A They were given to me by a man whom I knew as John and whom I have since identified as Anatole Yakovlev.

Q When and where did he give you these instructions?

A At a bar near Third Avenue near 42nd Street.

Q When?

A They were given to me on Saturday - on the last Saturday in May.

Q 1950?

A 1945.

Q What happened then?

NY 65-15336

- "A It was at this time that I had gone to meet John so that he might verify that I was going to see Fuchs in Santa Fe. Before this meeting at the bar on Third Avenue, I had no indication that there was to be this side meeting. I knew I was going to see Fuchs, which had been arranged in Cambridge, Mass., but I did not know ... have any idea of what was going to take place. This was a result of a side meeting.
- Q You are talking about this meeting on Third Avenue in February of 1945 when you went there -- just exactly what did you say to this fellow John.
- A This meeting at the bar on Third Avenue had as its primary purpose the fact that I was actually going to Santa Fe to carry out a rendezvous with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, which rendezvous had been arranged by Fuchs and myself in Cambridge in January of 1945. At this time also, John told me that there existed in Albuquerque a man who was employed in the Atomic Energy Project. I assumed that he meant a civilian. He told me that after I had seen Dr. Fuchs, that I should return to Albuquerque, and that on that Saturday night I should visit this man and pick up certain information which he had prepared. I further was instructed that should this man not be in Albuquerque, that his wife would be there and would have the information for me. In addition, I was given the sum of \$500. and was told that should either the man or his wife evince any need for the money, that I should give it to them.
- Q What denominations were the bills?
- A The bills, I believe, were in small denominations -- mostly 10's and 20's, possibly a few 5's.
- Q Anything else?
- A There was a means of recognition which I recall as follows: I was to tender a piece of cardboard cut in an irregular manner; this piece of cardboard was to be matched by a second piece which the person whom I met would have. Further, I was to state that I brought records from the person whose name I recall as Ben in Brooklyn. The piece of cardboard was received by Yakovlev.

NY 65-15336

Q And this all took place at the bar on Third Avenue?
A That's correct.

Q And what did you receive yourself for doing this?
A I received nothing for doing this mission.

Q Who paid your expenses?
A Originally I had thought that I had stood the expense of the entire trip myself. Since then, I believe, that part or possibly all of the expense was paid by money which had been given to me by Yakovlev some time in February or March of 1945.

Q After you had made the trip, did he reimburse you?
A No, he gave me the money before.

Q How much was that?
A I don't recall. I believe it was in the neighborhood of \$400.

Q Did that complete that meeting at the bar?
A That completes the meeting at the bar.

Q From there you went to Albuquerque?

Q Are you sure there was not anything else said at that time?

A Nothing, with the exception that I was given instructions as to the whereabouts of this man and his wife.

Q Yakovlev gave you those instructions?
A Yes.

Q What did he say?
A He gave me no physical description whatever of these people.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 8, which is a picture of a man and woman together, and ask if you can identify that couple as the Greenglasses whom you met in Albuquerque?

NY 65-15336

"A These two people in the photograph, exactly
are the exact images of the two people whom I met
in Albuquerque on the first Sunday in June, 1945.

Q What time did this meeting take place?

A There were two meetings - the first one took place
at approximately 9 a.m. Sunday morning. At that time
I met both Mr. Greenglass and Mrs. Greenglass. RUTH

Q Did you introduce yourself?

A I introduced myself according to the instructions I
had been given.

Q What did you do?

A I showed the man who opened the door - he was wearing
pajama tops and the pants of the soldier of the
United States Army.

Q This is the meeting, that Sunday morning. Before
I go into the meeting, did you by any chance go
to that building on the night before?

A Yes, I did. On Saturday night, after my return
from Santa Fe, I went to the place whose address
had been given to me by Yakovlev. I recall the
location of the house in the following manner.
It was about six blocks above the Santa Fe over-
pass of the railroad and was on the lefthand side
of Central Avenue going out in the direction of
the University of New Mexico.

Q When you got there did you meet anybody that
night?

A I met one man that night, who was an elderly man
of about 63 or 65.

Q Do you know his name?

A I do not know his name.

Q Did you talk to him?

A I spoke with him.

NY 65-15336

"Q What about?

A I spoke to him on the veranda of the house and asked for the Greenglasses. He told me they had gone out that evening, but they would be in the following morning.

Q Did you identify yourself or tell the old man who you were?

A No, I did not in any manner identify myself.

Q And you left no message?

A No.

Q That was the next morning, at 9 o'clock, the Sunday morning; that was the time when Mr. Greenglass appeared in pajama tops. Was Mrs. Greenglass there too?

A I will cover this in chronologic order.

Q What happened when Mr. Greenglass opened the door?

A I said that I brought greetings from Ben in Brooklyn, and I produced the irregular shaped piece of cardboard. Greenglass said, 'Oh, yes, come in' - smiled. I entered the room and noticed a woman there whom I assumed to be Mrs. Greenglass. She was already dressed in a housecoat of some kind, or a housedress. He went to his wallet and produced the matching piece of cardboard. I then asked him whether he had any information for me and he said that he did, but that he would not have it prepared until the afternoon. There then ensued a conversation between during which the following matters were covered. He explained to me that his wife had arrived there some months previous, and that they were running very short of funds, and that it shortly would be impossible for her to remain any longer in Albuquerque. I then told him I had a sum of money for him and gave him the \$500 in an envelope. At this juncture, I believe Mrs. Greenglass was in the very

RUTH

NY 65-15336

JULIUS ROSENBERG

"tiny kitchen. I cannot definitely say whether she was out of hearing or not, but I do believe that we were still on the subject of money when she returned to the room. I believe it was at that moment because Greenglass had a disappointed look on his face that I stated that probably I would be back in Albuquerque in September and would then bring more money with me. He did say, however, that for the time being the \$500 would be sufficient and would be a great aid. He then told me with great enthusiasm or rather he did begin to tell me with great enthusiasm of several other possible recruits - that is people who might also furnish information on atomic energy. I put him short because this was very contrary to any means or procedure which I had developed and which I had been steeped in during my long association with the Soviets. I told him never to attempt to enlist anyone and not to think of it in any form or manner. He agreed with me. He did not seem angry or taken aback by the rebuke. He said, 'yes', I was right, that just previous a man whom he knew at Santa Fe had been broken to the ranks and had been sent elsewhere, possibly to a federal detention site. 'Though I am not sure of this last. There was some conversation by Mrs. Greenglass during this interval. I believe she stated to me that she had recalled a Julius, and I understood that Julius was a relative of hers.

- Q You mentioned something about 'you believe', can't you state definitely whether she actually say or didn't?
- A The word, 'believe' was an unfortunate slip. What I intended to say was I recall very definitely during this morning meeting that Mrs. Greenglass told me she had seen and spoken with a Julius in New York, just prior to her coming to Albuquerque in April, 1945.

NY 65-15336

"Q Did she tell you what Julius had told her?
A She did not say what Julius had told her, but I gathered that Julius had knowledge of the fact that information was to be passed from Greenglass to the Soviets.

Q This is at this particular meeting, in the morning?
A Yes.

Q Did that end the conversation for the morning?
A This concludes the conversation in the morning with the exception of the fact that I agreed to meet about 3:30 or 4 in the afternoon at the Greenglass apartment.

Q What happened next?
A I returned to the Greenglass apartment at the specified hour in the afternoon. I would like to state the first meeting was about 15 or 20 minutes duration. The second meeting involved a time interval of only about 5 minutes. At this time Greenglass gave me an envelope which contained some 3 or 4 typewritten sheets plus a sheet which contained a rough sketch of some sort.

Q Was Mrs. Greenglass present?
A Yes, at this time in the Greenglass apartment.

Q Was there any conversation at this time?
A There was. They were going out, and I believe the principle conversation concerned the difficulty in which Mrs. Greenglass was involved in obtaining work in Albuquerque so as to raise further funds for staying near her husband. I believe at this time there was mentioned the fact that he usually came to Albuquerque very regularly on weekends, though sometimes his visits to his wife were two weeks apart. Also some mention made that they had regularly had food packages containing delicatessen items sent to them from New York. I

NY 65-15336

"particularly recall the mention of the fact that a small salami and pumpernickel bread also.

Q Did that conclude the conversation then?

A This does not conclude the conversation since we left the Greenglass apartment together.

Q The Three of you?

A Yes, and walked for several minutes, possibly two minutes about two or three streets north of Central Avenue, but parallel to Central Avenue at which time we parted.

Q Was there any further conversation about this business during the walk?

A I would like to mention I have omitted one item and this concerns the morning meeting. This concerns the fact that Greenglass told me during the morning that he expected to be furloughed and would take the opportunity to go home to New York. He told me I could get in touch with him about Christmas time by calling Julius. I do not believe a last name was given, but I do recall a phone number given. However, I am unable to remember the phone number. I thought it was somewhere in the Bronx of New York.

Q You mean you thought the telephone exchange was in the Bronx.

A Yes.

Q He did not give you an address?

A No.

Q The Bronx was mentioned?

A I do not believe the Bronx was mentioned and I believe this is purely my guess that the phone number he gave me belonged to Julius. ROSENBERG

NY 65-15336

- Q Then what did you do after you left Greenglass?
A I left the Greenglasses and sat along a stone wall on Central Avenue, watching a parade which had to do with a religious festival taking place that Sunday in Albuquerque. Early in the evening I took the train returning to the East.
- Q What train?
A Santa Fe Railroad.
- Q You were in New York?
A No, I did not return to New York. I went to Chicago and then returned to New York. Yes, that is correct.
- Q You went to New York by way of Chicago?
A Yes.
- Q Did you stop off in Chicago?
A I went to New York by Santa Fe Railroad. In Chicago, to save time, I took a plane to Washington since the wait for a train would involve a stay in Chicago until late evening. I arrived in Chicago early in the morning. I went by plane to Washington. I could not get direct routing to New York and from Washington in the afternoon I took the Penn Railroad to New York.
- Q Were you in a hurry to get back?
A I had to keep a meeting which had been arranged.
- Q Before you left New York, did you telephone Yakovlev?
A No.
- Q You did not communicate with him?
A No, I had no means of Communicating with Yakovlev.
- Q When did you arrive in New York?
A Very likely a Tuesday or Wednesday evening.

NY 65-15336

"Q And did you contact Yakovlev?
A Yes.

Q How did you happen to contact him?
A We met by a prearranged agreement at a place near the point where Brooklyn runs into Queens, somewhere in the neighborhood of Metropolitan Avenue. This meeting had been arranged, the date, exact hour and meeting and the place had been arranged by us at our last meeting at the bar on 47th Street.

Q This is the reason why you were anxious to get back?
A That is correct.

Q What time did this meeting take place, day or night?
A This meeting took place I would estimate about 8:30 or 9 o'clock.

Q Just between you and Yakovlev?
A The only people present were Yakovlev and I.

Q What did he say when you met him?
A I do not recall that he said anything beyond the fact 'did you see the Doctor and the other man' and I said 'yes' and handed over to him the information which I obtained from both Fuchs and Greenglass.

Q Is that all that was said? Didn't you tell him you would give him \$500.?

A I do not believe that I mentioned anything about the \$500. I would like to note here that during the very long course in any meetings with a number of Soviet agents we had developed a technique whereby on the occasion when important information was transferred that the meetings were to be of the briefest possible duration.

Q Mr. Gold I am going to take you back now to that meeting at Albuquerque with the Greenglassers. This is just to refresh your recollection. Was there any possibility that you recall now that you might have introduced yourself as Dave?

NY 65-15336

"A It recalls a very familiar - it strikes a very familiar chord in my memory.

Q That you did introduce yourself as Dave?

A There is a distinct possibility.

Q When you mention to the best of your recollection Dave Greenglasser upon seeing your card from this cardboard box top went to his wallet, do you recall whether it was his wallet or a woman's wallet. Do you recall what wallet it was or are you a little hazy?

A It was a wallet; I am not at all sure whether it was his wallet either. It may have been in back and there is even the possibility that he may have asked her to get it.

Q But in any event whether he got it or she got it, it was produced by one of them and he handed it to you?

A She was the person who handed it to me.

Q Was there any talk at all as you recall it about the names of some of the well-known scientists who were working there?

A There was no talk whatever concerning the names of any well-known scientists.

Q Was there any discussion - did you ask them whether or not there were certain people working at the Los Alamos plant who were inclined to be leftists?

A No I recalled my instructions from Yakovlev and I followed these explicitly which were merely to obtain the information from either Greenglasser or his wife, to pay them the \$500. should they show any need for it and to leave - and the third point was to arrange for a future meeting.

Q Didn't you tell me before that Dave Greenglasser had started to enumerate the names of certain people who might be inclined that way and you stopped him, Yakovlev all of a sudden?

NY 65-15336

"A That is correct because it is exactly contrary to the procedures I had been taught.

"BY MR. NORTON:

Q Did you discuss lenses and high speed cameras?
A We did not - I do not recall anything of such a nature. The only thing that I can remember was the fact that Greenglasser told me that he was working at Los Alamos in either one of the three following categories: As a skilled machinist, as an electrician, or as a physicist's helper. I believe that the first one was what he did specify. Also, I would like to add that he told me that the information he was giving me embodied a specific piece of equipment on which he was at that time doing machine work.

"BY MR. LANE:

Q This information, as I understand it, is contained in an envelope that was furnished to you, is that correct?
A That is correct.

Q Did you at that time take out the material contained in the envelope to examine it in his presence?
A I believe I took it out - the material was in sheets.

Q It was in sheets - do you remember that?
A Yes I do.

Q Tell us about it?
A I also believe that on another occasion, while I was on the train that I again glanced at the sheets.

Q Will you tell us what your recollection is?
A My only recollection is of these typewritten pages and of the one rough sketch. I don't believe that I read it all - read the material at all.

Q Did you discuss the atom bomb at all with Dave Greenglasser?
A No we did not.

NY 65-15336

- "Q Did you tell him that you were a chemical engineer?
A I believe I told him I was a biological chemist.
- Q Isn't it natural then you would discuss the atom bombs?
A No we did not. I would like to emphasize that my principal desire after having obtained the information from Klaus Fuchs on the day previous was to get out of Albuquerque as fast as I could - I did not wish to prolong the discussion at all.
- Q The fact that you did have those papers that you obtained from Dave Greenglasser and that had to do with the atom bomb, wouldn't that fact make you discuss it - you would mention a little about it?
A I mentioned nothing whatever - I would like to emphasize here that even as far as ~~Klaus~~ Fuchs went there was very little discussion of the work that Fuchs was doing. The only time that such discussion took place was when Fuchs felt it necessary to supplement his written information with oral statements.
- Q I am interested in determining whether you might have said some little something about the atom bomb?
A Definitely nothing - the only point on my mind was surprise at the fact that he was a G.I. - that floored me - I didn't expect that.
- Q Do you recall if Dave Greenglasser had opened the envelope containing the money - Did Dave Greenglasser open the envelope with your \$500. while you were with him?
A I believe that he opened the envelope and just glanced inside and that I told him I believe he would find the amount that I had stated correct.
- Q Did you tell him you were giving him \$500?
A Yes I had stated that previously.

NY 65-15336

"Q Do you recall whether or not Greenglasser told you that there was a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name?
A I do not.

Q Do you recall him mentioning that a Mr. ~~Oppenheimer~~ and a Mr. Kistikowsky were working at Los Alamos?
A I know of Vladimir ~~Kistikowsky~~ as a chemist, but I do not recall any mention of his name.

A These two meetings were of very brief duration.

Q After you met Yakovlev in New York on your return from Albuquerque a meeting you say took place in Brooklyn, about 5 minutes duration?
A Less than that.

Q Did you see Yakovlev after that?
A Yes I did.

Q When did you next see him?
A The time of my next meeting is a little difficult to place accurately but I would say it was some time in very early July.

Q Where did this take place?
A I cannot place it exactly.

Q That was July of 1945?
A Yes. On the occasion of that meeting I believe I went into some detail on the events which transpired during my meetings with Klaus Fuchs and Dave Greenglasser.

Q Where did this meeting take place?
A It was in New York.

Q Whereabouts?
A I do not believe it was in Manhattan - I believe it was in Queens - it may have been at the end of the Flushing line.

NY 65-15336

"Q Was anyone else present?

A No.

Q What language did you use in conversing?

A I always spoke in English.

Q What did you talk about at that time - what did you say?

A I described the events which had taken place, the details of the meetings that Klaus Fuchs and I had, and in much lesser detail, the meeting with Greenglasser.

Q What did Yakovlev say then?

A Yakovlev merely listened.

Q Did he take notes?

A No he did not.

Q Of how long a duration was that meeting?

A That meeting was possibly 1-1/2 to 2 hours duration.

Q Did he give you any money or anything?

A No he did not.

Q When was your next meeting?

A The next meeting was possibly some time in the middle of August.

Q 1945?

A 1945.

Q Where was that?

A I cannot recall the exact location except that it was somewhere in Brooklyn.

Q Who was present?

A Yakovlev and I alone.

Q At night?

A It was at night.

NY 65-15336

"Q What time at night?

A I would say about 8 or 9.

Q Were all the meetings about the same time?

A All the meetings which took place during weekdays.

Q At the next meeting what did you talk about?

A I believe we spoke only of the fact of the contemplated meeting in September which had been arranged between Klaus Fuchs and I.

Q Did you discuss Greenglasser?

A No we didn't.

Q Did you discuss him in 1945?

A We only discussed Greenglasser on one occasion in 1945 and this was some time in I believe, October or November of 1945 - again the place was New York.

Q New York City?

A Just let me think for a moment.

A I am not sure what location except that I do not believe it was New York City - it was one of the other boroughs, possibly the Bronx.

Q What was said about Greenglasser?

A There was no mention of Greenglasser, - all we spoke of was the coming of the November meeting. Once again I brought up the matter that Xmas was now approaching and that Greenglasser would possibly be returning to New York during the holiday season and did Yakovlev think it advisable to make plans to meet him. He told me that he did not think so and that very likely there would be no meeting with Greenglasser in New York at that time.

Q Was Rosenberg's name ever mentioned?

A Rosenberg's name was never mentioned at any time whatever.

NY 65-15336

- "Q The only reference was when there was mention of a relative Julius?
A That was the only mention.
- Q After November did you meet Yakovlev again?
A I may have met Yakovlev in December of 1945 and this was the last time I believe that I saw Yakovlev until in either December of 1945 or January of 1946, and this was the last time that I saw Yakovlev until December 26, 1946.
- Q Where was that?
A Again at the bar on Third Avenue near 42nd Street.
- Q How often did you go there?
A We met there possibly 2 or 3 times altogether.
- Q How did you happen to go there - how did he know about that meeting?
A He called me at the place where I was employed - at the laboratories - Elmhurst Laboratories.
- Q What did he say?
A He said this was John and I would remember him and I recognized his voice.
- Q Where did you say you were employed?
A Elmhurst Laboratories of Abe Rothman Associates, 8503 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, L.I.
- Q How did he introduce himself?
A He merely stated that this was John and I would recognize him.
- Q Did Rothman know about this?
A Rothman never knew about this.
- Q Now, I ask you--will you please mark on this paper, which I will mark Exhibit 9--will you mark on there, to the best of your recollection, the way the box side was cut?

NY 65-15336

"Let the record indicate that the witness has marked the paper in the manner in which he recalls the box side had been cut.

Q And these are your initials, Mr. Gold?
A These are my initials and my printing."

NY 65-15336

STATEMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS
TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

On August 4, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS made the following statement to Chief Assistant United States Attorney, MYLES J. LANE, Southern District of New York, in the presence of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON:

"BY MR. LANE:

"Q. Now, David, before I ask you any questions I am going to advise you - as we always do - of your constitutional rights. You have talked with your attorney Mr. Gary, and he has explained to you that you don't have to answer any questions that might tend to incriminate you, and you understand that these may be used against you at a subsequent prosecution. Is that understood?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And you understand that this is made voluntarily - with no promises?

"A. I agree with that.

"Q. Will you tell us where you were born and when?

"A. I was born in New York City on March 3, 1927.

"Q. And you are a married man?

"A. I am married.

"Q. And a father of children?

"A. I have two children - a girl four and I guess the other girl is two months' old.

"Q. When and where were you married?

"A. I was married February 29, 1942.

"Q. And what was your wife's maiden name?

"A. Prince.

"Q. Ruth Prince? And how do you spell Prince?

"A. Yes, Ruth ~~P~~-r-i-n-c-e.

"Q. Will you tell us something about your educational background?

"A. I went to grammar school and then junior high school.

NY 65-15336

"Q. What schools?

"A. P. S. #4, Junior High School P. S. #97, and Harren Aviation High School, and then Brooklyn Polytechnic and recently Pratt Institute. I completed high school; I did one semester at Poly and I was in my second semester at Pratt when I told them I had to work nights and it interfered with my schooling - so I just dropped it.

"Q. When was that?

"A. In October, 1948.

"Q. You were inducted into the Army in April, 1943 - is that right?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You were drafted?

"A. I was drafted.

"Q. And you were discharged from the Army in February, 1946?

"A. Yes, last day in February, I believe it was.

"Q. February 28, 1946.

Now where did you have your preliminary work in the Army?

"A. Aberdeen, Maryland.

"Q. After you were inducted you received your basic training in Aberdeen, Maryland?

"A. Yes, in Aberdeen, Maryland.

"Q. Now, when you reported at Ft. Dix, your induction center, I assume you told them your occupation - and what was that?

"A. Machinist.

"Q. And where were you assigned?

"A. Aberdeen, Maryland, for basic training and whatever training they wanted to give me.

"Q. How long were you at this particular spot - Aberdeen?

"A. I think until the middle of the summer of 1943 - July, I guess.

"Q. That was just a period of three months.

"A. Yes, about three months.

NY 65-15336

"Q. What sort of training did they give you there?

"A. They sent me to basic company where they taught me elementary things and soldiery. Then I went to basic machine school, which was to last about thirteen weeks, but after two weeks they sent me to ordinance school. That was not training at all - that was making parts and things like that.

"Q. Now while you were down here at the unit ground, did you have any contact with Rosenberg?

"A. Only as a brother-in-law.

"Q. He didn't say anything about obtaining any material? Did you discuss it?

"A. Never discussed it - never mentioned it to me.

"Q. Did anyone mention it to you?

"A. I don't believe so.

"Q. And from Aberdeen, where were you sent?

"A. I was sent out to California; I met my outfit at Ordinance Base Battalion, and my particular company was heavy vehicles. We were at General Motors Plant Arsenal at South Gate, California. That's where we lived and worked.

"Q. What was your particular job out there?

"A. I worked as a machinist. After a number of weeks, I think about two or three, the job was done. We just went up to the mountains for a rest.

"Q. When was it completed about - the job?

"A. At the end of August.

"Q. August, 1943?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And from there where did you go?

"A. We were up in the mountains for two weeks, I think.

"Q. What was your next assignment?

"A. As a unit we travelled from that place to Santa Anita, an Ordinance Post, where there was a race track, and we didn't do anything there.

NY 65-15336

"Q. How long were you there?

"A. To Ft. Ord, California - the Prisidio of Monterey, near Monterey Bay, right on the Bay.

"Q. As a Battalion?

"A. Yes, we took up duties of running the post. It was one of these - preliminary to overseas movement. Every unit is sent through and screened and that's what we did in the way of ordinance; I was a machinist.

"Q. You were processing the machinery for the Pacific?

"A. Yes.

"Q. How long were you there?

"A. A period of three to four months - I don't know. I went on furlough from there; I think I did.

"Q. What was your next assignment? and where?

"A. Pomona Ordinance Post - the outfit as a group again. Our assignment was the complete overhaul of tanks. We would take them apart and run the motors separately. I worked in the machine shop again and the inspection of parts - things like that.

"Q. Then where did you go?

"A. Then we moved from there to Mississippi Ordinance Plant, near Jackson, Mississippi.

"Q. What were you doing there?

"A. Then we got P.O.M. - Preliminary Overseas Movement. Everybody got a test on the job to see that everybody knew his particular job. Then each one was given basic over again; how to put on gas masks, and so forth and so on. We were supposed to be a base battalion - rear echelon. I was taken out of my outfit and sent to - - some place.

"Q. How long were you there?

"A. A week or so and then I received orders to go to Oak Ridge.

"Q. Did you ask for it or voluntarily request it?

"A. No.

NY 65-15336

"Q. Did they process you for that?

"A. What do you mean by that?

"Q. Did they examine you first?

"A. At Oak Ridge they did.

"Q. I assume they were careful about selecting people they wanted to go there?

"A. They were looking for specialists and technicians; and I believe they went through the cards in the file and those went.

"Q. You didn't do anything to get there?

"A. Not at all - I filled out the loyalty form, I guess. I learned that all my friends and associates were all spoken to about me.

"Q. When you arrived out there, did they give you any special instructions?

"A. They told us just keep quiet until you are sent; we were given a security talk; that whenever we came into contact with anyone, we were not to talk about it.

"Q. They warned you that it was highly confidential?

"A. I didn't work there; they gave us the security talk and then we were processed. I was there for two weeks and sent to Los Alamos.

"Q. Who gave you the talk at Oak Ridge?

"A. He looked to me like a civilian; must have been Army Intelligence.

"Q. When you got to Los Alamos, did you get another security talk?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And what did they say?

"A. They said it was highly confidential and that we were subject to prosecution - so on and so forth.

"Q. And that it should not be divulged?

"A. That's right, and they said nothing should be divulged.

"Q. Was it given by another civilian?

"A. It looked like a civilian to me,

NY 65-15336

"Q. Did they process you again?

"A. We were screened once at Oak Ridge.

"Q. What were you doing at Oak Ridge?

"A. Nothing.

"Q. And at Los Alamos?

"A. We went to work; first of all there were three main shops, one was much smaller than the other two. The foremen of the shops interviewed me and I kind of got out of those two. The third man interviewed me and I said I liked him and I said I would take this job.

"Q. Were they all Army?

"A. No, civilians.

"Q. What was his name? This man that you liked.

"A. Some French name - I knew he was from Detroit, Michigan.

"Q. Was he a sergeant? What did they call him?

"A. He worked for another boss; this boss was an Army Sergeant by the name of Fitzpatrick.

"Q. Fitzpatrick was your director?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did he give you another talk, too?

"A. No, he never gave me a talk.

"Q. Where did they assign you?

"A. In the shop there.

"Q. The experimental lab.?

"A. The experimental shop.

"Q. How did that operate?

"A. The two other big shops took care of things done with machinery, that they couldn't handle in the small shop. This particular shop was on a rush-job basis; if they needed something in a hurry, was about to set up his experiment and neglected to put in an order for it, he was stuck, he would come down and have something made; also if a scientist or engineer would feel; Well,

NY 65-15336

I think I got an idea this way and he didn't want to go and give it to the big shop and wait weeks for it, he would come to us, we would do that; besides that, the overflow of the big shops would come to us, too.

"Q. How many people were in that shop?

"A. About 10 people, all together.

"Q. How long were you in the shop?

"A. Almost 2 years, I guess: from 1944 to 1946.

"Q. August, 1944, to 1946?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you eventually become head of the shop?

"A. Yes, I did.

"Q. When did you become head of the shop?

"A. The end of 1945, I believe.

"Q. Did they make you foreman?

"A. Yes, Fitzpatrick made me foreman.

"Q. Did they up you in grade, in rank?

"A. No.

"Q. What were you when you came to the shop?

"A. T/5 - equivalent to corporal; later on I became a T/4 which is equivalent to sergeant.

"Q. That must have been interesting work?

"A. Very interesting.

"Q. Especially when these scientists themselves would come down?

"A. Yes.

"Q. What they were probably doing was sharp-cutting the main office to come direct to you?

"A. Fitzpatrick was a personal friend - knew a lot of these fellows. A lot of them were not supposed to use the shop; but they got tied up and we allowed them to use it, so they used it quite a bit.

NY 65-15336

Q. I suppose they felt they could save time?

A. They did save a lot of time that way.

Q. If they had not come direct to you, I suppose they would have had to submit their ideas to the heads and go through several conferences, and maybe take weeks?

A. That's right, and on designing basis, they had to go through a whole rigamarole and had to be decided by a panel of scientists, whether it was the correct course; if they didn't decide it was right, it was thrown out.

Q. This way they felt it would be all complete before they went to the panel and the panel would have to accept it.

A. They did. I wouldn't say whether that was all for the atomic bomb; maybe they were working on their own private research, I can't tell.

Q. When they would come to you I assume they would discuss it at some length?

A. Here is the story on that: Even when I wasn't the foreman of the shop, the scientists would come into the shop, and the man who was in charge would assign a man to work with him. Three of us would stand around and talk, giving each his own opinion, and after something was decided upon, the machinist who was given the job would do the job.

Q. In that way you learned as much about the thing as the scientists did?

A. It was permissible.

Q. It was a good spot to learn what was going on?

A. It was much better than the other big shops. The big shops are strictly - a blueprint came through and you followed the blueprint without asking questions or saying, I don't think this is going to work this way.

Q. Did these scientists have their blueprints with them?

A. They would make a sketch; sometimes we would get a blueprint already made, he would make a sketch and say I want it like this. I would say I don't think it will work that way. He said he wanted it to do this and this, and we would come to a compromise and change the design slightly. That way, of course, I did get to learn a lot about what was going on.

NY 65-15336

Q. Then you became foreman you probably learned a lot more, didn't you?

A. It was the same all the way through. It wasn't as though they were hiding anything. And even when I wasn't foreman, at times they would call me over on a job to look at it and say what I thought of it; so I did learn quite a bit. Then there were some scientists and engineers would come in and wouldn't want to work with anybody else, and would ask to work with me.

Q. Who worked with you -- did Urey work with you?

A. No, I don't think -- not Urey. He was in charge, as far as I know.

Q. Didn't he ever come down?

A. Not to my shop, if he did. There were a lot of lesser scientists.

Q. Did any of the big ones come in?

VLADIMIR A. ~~Kistiakowski~~, but he was in charge of my whole group or unit -- he was the boss, and when he would come down to the shop, we would kind of straighten up, you know. He would look around, ask how things are, and would be off some other place.

Q. How old a man was he?

A. Over 50, I suppose.

Q. Did Oppenheimer ever come down?

A. I don't know. I have seen him around, but don't remember if he was in my shop, another lab., or what.

Q. Who were some of the other scientists that came in?

A. Dr. ~~Rudolph~~; Dr. ~~Uinschitz~~; and there were so many other people I can't remember. I remember an Englishman.

Q. Was Dr. Fuchs ever down there?

A. Not that I know of. I don't think I have ever seen him.

Q. Tell me this; When they would have you make up these special parts, did they ever take you to any part of the installations to try and fit this into any other part?

A. No, they never did that kind of thing. It wasn't for that purpose; sometimes I would take a measurement.

NY 65-15336

Q. Did they ever let you see the actual construction of the bomb?

A. No, but I worked on parts for them.

Q. You never actually saw a model, or did they tell you how big it was?

A. Well, some scientists did tell me about how big, yes.

Q. Who were they?

A. What do you mean by how big it was?

Q. The size of the bomb itself?

A. You mean the whole bomb, or just the.

Q. Both.

A. The whole bomb I was allowed to understand was quite large -- A B-29 had to be refitted to put the bomb in, and the exploding material was only about the size of a baseball.

Q. Who told you?

A. One of the scientists; Dr. Emanuel Schwartz.
I guess he is a doctor.

Q. Did you see any of the experiments in connection with the bomb?

A. Yes.

Q. What experiments did you witness?

A. I would go into a lab. to put up a tool rack, let's say, and a setup was being made on a chemical experiment. Then I made an apparatus for various experiments in my own shop and we worked them before they went out. So I knew what the experiments were about usually.

Q. You were making this in conformance with blueprints you would receive from various people?

A. Sometimes; sometimes no.

Q. How could you make an apparatus without a blueprint?

A. You go through a whole business with draftsmen and so on.
We had one draftsman in our office.

NY 65-15336

Q. You had a sketch to make it from?

A. Yes; and we would go over it, go back to the draftsman and he would give you a drawing just for these type of jobs.

Q. Did you have any talk with any of the persons who witnessed the actual experiments of explosion?

A. Almagorda . . . I don't know if this is permissible.

Q. You saw some of the preliminary experiments in connection with the bomb, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. At various times you worked with the various scientists in making apparatus for the conducting of experiments?

A. Yes.

Q. They would come in with sketches to you and you would discuss it with them and discuss the various component parts of the Bomb at various times?

A. Yes.

Q. And among these individuals was a Dr. Schwartz?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. ~~X~~ Davidson?

A. I don't think I ever - he ever came out to have anything made, but Schwartz did, but Dr. Rudolf and Dr. Linshitz and another guy, a Russian from Los Angeles.

Q. You did discuss the making up of the Bomb with Schwartz?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that, do you recall?

A. I think it was over a cup of coffee in a cafeteria.

Q. When?

A. 1945, 1946 - 1945.

Q. I understand you to say that you saw the pictures of the explosion that took place?

A. I saw the pictures and it was described to me by various people who had been there.

NY 65-15336

RUTH GREENGLASS

Q. There was that?

A. Almagordo, New Mexico.

Q. In November of 1944 your wife Ruth visited you at Albuquerque, is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. The occasion was to celebrate your wedding anniversary?

A. It was.

Q. She arrived there the latter part of November, 1944?

A. Yes.

Q. You were on furlough for a few days, weren't you?

A. I got a 3-day pass, plus a weekend.

Q. It was at the closing phases of that week your wife discussed with you the subject of the conversation she had with Julius Rosenberg?

A. That's right.

Q. Will you tell me to the best of your recollection what that conversation was?

A. We went for a walk out Route 66, that is past the city limits of Albuquerque; when we almost came to the Rio Grande, she started a conversation. She told me that Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg — first of all, she told me that they had approached her — first she told me that I was working on the Atom Bomb Project, which was very surprising to me. I at the time had not known I was working on the Atom Project. I knew it was a scientific project, but I told her that I did know that I was working on the Atom Bomb Project; actually, I didn't. I asked her where did she get this information from and so she told me that she was speaking to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and they had told her that I was working on the A Bomb, and then she told me the conversation that went on between her and these two other people, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Q. What did she say?

A. Julius had said to her that I was working on the A Bomb and he

NY 65-15336

Q. "would like her to tell me that they would like information for the Russians; and my wife told me that she had felt she didn't want to do this, didn't want to tell me about it and Ethel Rosenberg then told her, well, at least let him know about it. So this is what she was doing. When I heard this information I was very much taken back - frightened, worried - and I didn't say anything in the way of giving information immediately, and she said, well they told me to tell you to think it over and I thought it over and the next day I said to her I would give the information.

Q. During the interim from the time your wife told you what Rosenbergs wanted and the time that you decided to give the information, did you contact anybody - did you consult with anybody as to what you should do?

A. I didn't.

Q. What was the reason you decided to do this?

A. Rosenberg said to her to tell me that Russia was an ally and as an ally she was entitled to the information. That was the main factor that decided for me to do this.

Q. Did it ever occur to you that although that was a fact that Russia was an ally, if they were entitled to the information, they would have gotten it from the United States Government? Did that thought occur to you at that time?

A. It never entered my mind I don't think; I don't know what did it to my mind actually.

Q. Having made up your mind to do this, and having told your wife the next day that you would do this for Rosenberg, did you then give her some information?

A. I don't think I gave her any information.

Q. Are you sure you didn't give her some information?

A. I did. I told her what the instalment looked like, how many people were there.

Q. Were there among the names of the people some who were scientists, like Urey?

NY 65-15336

"A. I don't think I gave her any names; I gave some of the big names I knew were working on it.

Q. And names of people who might be susceptible to this particular cause?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Then did you also tell her that you would be home on furlough within a month and that you would in the meantime corral a lot of this information you would give Julius when you got to New York?

A. I may have.

Q. From the time that you told your wife that you would get this information for Julius, you became more alert then as to what was going on at Los Alamos?

A. Yes. I didn't exactly; what I was looking for, I didn't have a conception of how the Bomb was made; it was only when I came on furlough that he had described approximately how the Bomb worked; then I knew what to look for.

Q. When your wife was talking to you about what Julius had said, did she tell you that Julius had given her \$150 to help pay her expenses to Albuquerque from New York City; did she tell you that at that time, you don't recall?

A. I don't recall. Whenever it comes to money I get a blank spell.

Q. You returned to New York about a month later, around the 1st of January, 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take dinner with Julius and Ethel when you were here on your furlough in New York, in January, 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was present at the dinner engagement when you arrived?

A. There was Anne Sidorovich and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and myself and my wife.

Q. How long did Anne remain in the party?

A. An hour or so.

NY 65-15336

ANNE SIDOROVICH

Q. While she was present, was there any discussion about Alamos or the Atom Bomb?

A. No.

Q. How long after she left did Julius start to talk about the Atom Bomb?

A. To my recollection, it was after supper. What difference does it make before or after supper?

Q. Not before supper?

A. Just a little bit - he said something to the effect the reason we were invited to the house was because Anne was there; she would get to know who we were, and she would be the one to come to Albuquerque to pick up information; it just happened anyhow.

Q. After supper you all sat around there and must have already had a real long discussion?

A. After supper he explained to me how the Atom Bomb works. What he actually described was what the Russians already knew.

Q. Was that the first time you actually knew of the working of the Bomb?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you why he was explaining to you the mechanics of the Bomb?

A. He said, now I will explain and you understand what we are looking for; you tell us what has gone on in the making of the Bomb, give us materials, methods of use, experiments necessary.

Q. During the conversation, I assume that both Ruth and Ethel were present?

A. I think most of it went over their heads.

Q. They heard the conversation?

A. It didn't mean anything to them, except the fact that it had something to do with an Atom Bomb.

Q. Did Julius ^{ROSENBERG} tell you where he received this information about how the Bomb worked?

NY 65-15336

"A. No, he didn't tell me exactly how, I gather he told me he was working for the Russians; he didn't tell me who gave him the information.

Q. Did you ask him?

A. Yes. He ignored it; he didn't tell me specifically where he got the information.

ROSENBERG

Q. What else did Julius talk about on this occasion?

A. Then we spoke about methods of meeting Anne Sidorovich and then I think it was my wife and myself — you see, at the beginning of the evening Julius said that she would be the one, but maybe she wouldn't, there was a possibility she wouldn't be the one to pick up the information; then, at this particular moment I think it was I who asked him what happens in case she doesn't come out, and — was it myself or my wife who asked that — I think it was my wife, and he said "we will give you something to identify" and he and my wife and Ethel went into the kitchen, and this I am certain of, I was not there at the time; I was wandering around, either listening to records or looking at a book; then they came out with the Jello — the side of a box, this side (indicating), the one with the recipe, except it was a darker colored box, and it was cut in this fashion, and I cut the part marked DG; I didn't see it at that time, but I saw it later.

Q. When you got back to the apartment?

A. Yes, my wife showed it to me.

Q. Was there any discussion at all about the way that the information was to be transmitted if Anne appeared on the scene?

A. I don't remember exactly what was said about that, I know some method was worked out that they would meet each other, I think in front of a Safeway store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque.

Q. Was there anything said about Denver, Colorado?

A. Yes, they would meet outside a theater in Denver, it was all tentative. This was all before this (indicating the Jello box).

JELLO BOX - TOP

NY 65-15336

*Anne Sidorovich
Re: The Greenglass*

Q. Do you recall that there was some conversation about a meeting that — a meeting with Anne in front of a theater in Denver, Colorado?

A. Yes, Anne was to be the courier. My wife was supposed to meet her.

Q. And she was subsequently to receive information as to the time Anne was to be there?

A. Yes.

Q. And the information was to come from Rosenberg?

A. Yes, from Julius.

Q. Who was Anne and how long had you known her?

A. I hadn't known Anne until he introduced me, but I knew her husband, Mike Sidorovich; I knew him previously to going to school with him, also because he was a friend of Julius, I wasn't on intimate terms —

Q. Is he a Russian?

A. I presume he's Russian, yes.

Q. What did he do for a living?

A. An engineer.

Q. Chemical?

A. An engineer of some kind.

Q. Was he a Communist?

A. I thought he was.

Q. Did he ever say he was?

A. Well, he never said he was a Communist, and he would never fight about it with anybody that I saw, but if you entered into a conversation with him and it got around to the subject of politics, he would take the Communist Party line.

Q. Did you and Julius talk about how the bomb was detonated?

A. At this particular time?

Q. Yes, after dinner.

A. Yes, yes — he was the one who was doing the talking.

Q. He told you how it was detonated?

A. Yes, at that time he told me.

Q. Was there any reference to recruits among the workers?

A. He told me, also, that I should give him a list of all the people on the project who seemed susceptible to giving information to the Russians.

Q. While you were talking to him, did you make any sketches for him at that time, for Julius?

A. I don't think so.

Q. At any time during the furlough did you make any sketches?

A. I think I made a couple of lens.

Q. And he took them, didn't he?

A. Yes, I suppose he did.

Q. Did he mention anything about money? Did you get any money?

A. I didn't get any money.

Q. Did he mention you might get some?

A. He said he would take care of expenses. I thought my wife coming out there — something like that.

Q. Did he say anything about having furnished expenses before for your wife's trip?

A. No, never mentioned that to me.

Q. And did you give him any more names of these scientists who were out there?

A. Not that evening.

Q. Any time during the course of the furlough?

A. Yes, when I gave him the sketches, I did.

Q. You gave him sketches on other occasions?

A. Yes.

Q. In New York City did you give him sketches?

A. Yes.

Q. Whereabouts?

A. I don't remember.

Q. At your home?

A. At my home.

Q. Stanton Street?

A. 266 Stanton Street.

Q. Was he after you all this time, dunning you to give him more information?

A. Oh, yes, always trying to get me to give information; actually I didn't have too much information and then, again, I was on furlough.

Q. Did he introduce you to anybody else during this furlough period?

A. See, that's — I don't know whether it was on this furlough or on a later furlough, but he introduced me to somebody. I think it was on that furlough in January, 1945, that he introduced me to a man, I don't know whether he was a Russian — he was white — Julius called me and made an appointment; he told me that he wanted to see me one night during the week and so I borrowed my father-in-law's car and went up to First Avenue, somewhere above 42nd Street it was. I parked beside a saloon, not far from a saloon, and he came over to the car, looked in and went away and brought back a guy who if I bunked into I wouldn't recognize — it was dark; he wore a hat; he introduced me but neglected to say the fellow's name — or he gave me the name but I don't remember it. We went up a road in this neighborhood and while I was driving he asked me questions about the bomb and told me stuff about it, I suppose; I couldn't get very much; I was concentrating on driving.

Q. Where was Julius ^{ROSENBERG} at this time?

A. No, he wasn't there; we left him. He went home. I think we came back to the same spot in about twenty minutes and I dropped him off again.

Q. Did he try to question you about the lens?

A. Yes, about the lens mold.

NY 65-15336

Q. Had you already drawn a sketch of that lens mold for Julius?

A. Yes, earlier in the week.

Q. And this man asked you more about it?

A. Well, yes, but whatever I gave him in the sketch was all that I knew about it at the time.

Q. And I suppose subsequently you learned more about it?

A. Oh, yes; I had already made some.

Q. From the sketches?

A. Yes, I made at Albuquerque a number of them and after he gave me the impression — he told me — told me what it was, I knew.

Q. You knew what it was to be used for?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, then did you have any more talks with Julius on this furlough visit about the information relative to the Atom Bomb?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Then you went back to Albuquerque?

A. Yes.

Q. David, you got back to Albuquerque sometime in January of 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. When did Ruth come down there?

A. Six weeks later.

Q. Did you have any communication with Rosenberg during that period of time?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. But I assume you were very alert to picking up information?

A. I picked up information yes.

Q. Did you make any record of it at home?

A. No records, just in my mind.

Q. After Ruth came down there did you and Ruth discuss the gathering of more information?

GREENGLASS

NY 65-15336

"A. No, she just told me, she just showed me she had the tag.

Q. The card?

A. The card; that's all.

Q. On the first Sunday of June, 1945, you received a visitor -- a man?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was that man?

A. Harry Gold.

Q. Do you recall how he identified himself?

A. Yes, he asked me my name. I told him, he showed me the tag. I took the tag out of my wife's wallet and I showed it to him. It fit, and we were identified. He asked me for the information. I told him I haven't got any right now, I'll have to get it for you, so he said I'm coming back later.

Q. During the interval that transpired from the time of his first visit until the time when he appeared the second time in the afternoon, did you gather this information together?

A. I delved into the recesses of my mind and brought it forth and put it down on paper.

Q. How did you put it down on paper. What did you put on to these papers?

A. You mean what I wrote about? I told him about lens molds in much detail, about the growth of the project, I also gave him a pretty substantial list of names of both possible recruits and of scientists who worked there. One ~~Kistiakowsky~~, and I told him of course ~~Openheim~~ who was head of the project, ~~Bohn~~ who was known as ~~Baker~~.

Q. And did you put down anything about that process that you spoke about that Fitzpatrick had built?

A. It wasn't built at the time.

Q. Did you put down sketches of the various parts?

A. Yes the lens molds.

Q. Any other sketches?

A. Just molds. Almost the whole thing was getting it right.

NY 65-15336

Q. Anything about stainless steels.

A. No, I told him nothing about that.

Q. You gave him sketches of various parts that had to go to make it?

A. I gave different types of lens, of the experiments on using them, I gave him sketches and various things that went into the make-up of the bomb. I think I remember now all I spoke to him in person, I told him we were making high-speed cameras. I don't know if it was classified.

Q. But did you have much conversation with him, the meetings were quite short?

A. Yes, I don't think he was there twenty minutes.

Q. To the best of your recollection how many sheets of paper did you think that this information consumed that you had written on roughly?

A. Three, four.

Q. Do you recall if you wrote on both sides of it?

A. The ones I put drawings on I don't think I wrote on both sides.

Q. But on the other ones you think on both sides?

A. Yes, in pencil.

Q. Did you put it in an envelope or loosely?

A. I think the envelope was sealed.

Q. Did you put it in an envelope?

A. I don't think so, he was supposed to read it.

Q. Did you put it in an envelope or hand it to him?

A. In an envelope.

Q. Looseleaf paper?

A. Lined paper.

Q. Then you and your wife left the apartment with him?

A. We went with him to show him the way.

Q. And you walked for a short distance?

A. We went to the USO and dropped him off.

NY 65-15336

Q. And then before you dropped him off didn't he give you a package containing money?

A. No, he gave me that in the house.

Q. Before you left the house?

A. Yes.

Q. You put it into your pocket?

A. I put it in my pocket in my blouse.

Q. When he gave you this package you felt it. Did you know there was money in it?

A. I figured it was money.

Q. Did you say anything to him?

A. He said okay? Yes, I said it will be enough.

Q. Did you say it was enough for now?

A. It's enough for now meaning of course I said it's enough meaning of course it's enough for now. He said something to the effect that he would be back. I said okay. We didn't mention any specific time of his return.

Q. Did you talk with anyone about the expenses which you had to meet because of your family circumstances?

A. Yes, Harry Gold. I remember talking about that. I remember saying that my wife had just had a miscarriage and cost me a lot of money for doctor bills and medicines, etc. He was very sympathetic about that and about the place we lived in.

Q. Wasn't it right after that he gave you the envelope?

A. No, he gave it to me before. I said something about I guess I need it.

Q. But did he positively say he would be back again?

A. Yes, he said he'd be back. Of course he never showed up.

Q. From the time that Gold left did you still continue to obtain information down there?

A. I didn't gather it so much as it was sinking in and it stayed there.

NY 65-15336

Q. From that time on did anyone ever ask you again for this atomic information?

A. When I came back on furlough.

Q. That was the next time?

A. The last time.

Q. When was that?

A. In 1945, in the Fall I came back.

Q. When you came back in the fall of 1945, did you see Julius Rosenberg at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. At that time did you have a conversation with him?

A. I don't remember the exact time and place of these conversations, but I know it happened. Either I was walking with him or I went up to his house to eat, he took me once to a place to eat and the moving pictures.

Q. In New York City, in Manhattan?

A. Yes, he treated me and places like that. So during these times there was always conversations and when we were alone he brought the subject up. Of course I gave him that description I gave you there.

Q. Of the bomb?

A. Of the bomb.

Q. Did he write it down?

A. I wrote it down.

Q. And gave it to him?

A. And gave it to him.

Q. In Manhattan?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that sometime in September or October, 1945?

A. In that furlough in the fall I don't remember the exact date.

NY 65-15336

- Q. Did you give him more sketches?
A. Oh, yes, I gave him a complete description of what I knew.
- Q. With sketches?
A. Yes.
- Q. Did he say what he was doing with them?
A. I knew he was giving them to the Russians.
- Q. Did he say he was giving them to the Russians?
A. Oh yes he said to me originally he was asking for information to give to the Russians. It was obviously to give it to the Russians that he originally recruited me on that plan.
- Q. I'm trying to get to the actual fact that he was again in the fall of 1945, that he was giving it to the Russians.
A. He said I'm giving this to my friends.
- Q. Was Ethel present in any of these occasions?
A. Never.
- Q. Did Ethel talk to you about it?
A. Never spoke about it to me and that's a fact. Aside from trying to protect my sister, believe me that's a fact.
- Q. Did you tell Rosenberg in the fall of 1945, that you were anticipating getting out of the Army?
A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say?
A. He said it's all right but can you get a job up there as a civilian? I said yes.
He said stay there, I said I'm coming home.
- Q. Did he say why he wanted you to stay there?
A. Yes so he could get more information.
- Q. You were discharged shortly after that?
A. In 1946.

NY 65-15336

"Q. When?

A. The last day of February, 1946.

Q. Between the fall of 1945 and February, 1946, did you still continue to gather information?

A. Nothing.

Q. In your mind you did?

A. In my mind yes, but I gave no information.

Q. Did Rosenberg ask you for additional information after the fall of 1945?

A. I don't know.

Q. How about while you were working with him?

A. No.

Q. After you got out of the Army in February 28, 1946, you returned to your home in New York City and after a few months you became associated in business with Rosenberg. You were partners in the G & R Engineering Company.

A. Yes.

Q. And you continued this arrangement until the company was incorporated known as the Machine Produce Co. Inc.?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your position with the company or corporation?

A. I was shop foreman in actuality, my title was Vice-President.

NY 65-15336

Q. Who was President?

A. Julius.

Q. Who was Secretary?

A. My brother.

Q. Who was Treasurer?

A. Which one, Machine Produce?

Q. Yes.

A. David ~~Shien~~.

Q. You all collected an equal interest in the corporation?

A. Equal interest but David Shien had preferred stock.

Q. Who owns stock in it now?

A. I frankly don't know exactly. I don't own mine.

Q. What happened to it?

A. I signed it over to Julius for a promissory note. I quit 6 months before I signed it over. I gave it up in January I think.

Q. Did you get anything for it?

A. I was supposed to get a note.

Q. For how much?

A. A thousand dollars. My wife wanted about \$2,000. I figured it's a headache, a note's a note whether he gives it to me or not it was lost money any way.

Q. Did you draw a salary from there while you were there?

A. For a year I drew \$55. a week.

Q. Did you get any other monies? While there?

A. Yes I got other monies.

Q. What did you get?

A. I got money from Julius ^{ROSENBERG} whenever, there were other times when we didn't take any money at all and I needed it, Julius had money, I went to Julius, look I need money and he would give me money.

Q. How much?

A. About a thousand dollars all told.

NY 65-15336

Q. Didn't he at one time tell you that you should go to MIT under the GI Bill of Rights?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. Did he tell you why?

A. That was one of the schools that he wanted me to attend. He wanted me to attend one of the better schools, MIT or University of Chicago. Well, almost anyone of those schools. The idea was I should become a scientist, and work along with these people I had known in Los Alamos, and be in a position where my voice, what I said had weight to it, you know what I mean - all for the purpose of espionage, too.

Q. Did he say that?

A. He said that secondarily, but he did say also for that purpose.

Q. Didn't he say at one time that you ought to enroll at the University of Chicago at Russian expense?

A. Yes, of course, this was supposed to be at Russian expense; yes, certainly.

Q. Did he say he could arrange it.

A. Yes, he said he could arrange it at Russian expense.

Q. Did he tell you what the details were?

A. He told me to tell him what I wanted.

Q. When was this conversation?

A. The last, recent one was 1948, yeh.

Q. September, 1948?

A. No. See I went to Pratt Institute at night -- he asked why did I do that; I said I have to study for my own benefit, mechanical engineering, which I was doing before the war. He didn't want me to go there and study and take care of it at my own expense. He wanted me to go to school full time, daytime, you know, and be obligated to him. My wife and I had discussed that a number of times and we agreed to stall.

NY 65-15336

- Q. When was this conversation about the University of Chicago; give me the date of that.
- A. It was from 1946 and 1947 he was always trying to.
- Q. When was the last one?
- A. In 1948, before September, because he wanted me to enter the September term.
- Q. Would you say about August, 1948? The summer of 1948?
- A. Yeh, even before that. Every time a semester was started, he was aroused, and always talking to me about it.
- Q. When Fuchs was arrested in February, 1950, did Rosenberg come to you and have a conversation with you?
- A. About a week later.
- Q. Where did this conversation take place?
- A. We walked along the park, on Stanton Sheriff; Hamilton Fish Park, walked in the park and around it.
- Q. How long were you together?
- A. I would say about 45 minutes.
- Q. What did Rosenberg say to you at that time?
- A. Said to me I would have to get out of the country with my family. I gave him the impression I was willing to go; only thing is I didn't have the money to pay off my debts. He wasn't interested in that, wanted me to go and forget about my debts; I said I can't do that; those people are not wealthy people, whatever I take from them is blood money, and I have to pay them back. That's the way the conversation was. When I went home I told my wife no such thing; I told my wife, I don't know exactly. I didn't tell her he wanted me to leave the country. At that time he wanted me to go to Czecho-Slovakia, a good job was waiting for me.
- Q. Did he give you any money while walking around the park?
- A. No, but if I had said yes, let's go, I'm sure it would have been forthcoming quickly.
- Q. When did he give you the thousand?
- A. Later, after Gold was taken.

NY 65-15336

Q. When Julius Rosenberg was walking with you in the park and he discussed the possibility of your leaving the U. S.: Tell me why he wanted you to leave the U. S.?

A. Well, the reason he wanted me to leave the U. S. is because Fuchs, he told me was the contact man, was contacted by Gold and Gold was Fuchs' contact man to give information. He did not mention Gold by name -- he said the same man, you remember that man out in Albuquerque -- I thought and then I remembered. Actually this has been far back in my memory. I really didn't remember half of this stuff. Anyhow, he said that Gold (didn't mention him by name) said this man knew me and that when Fuchs was taken in February he would tell about Gold and he would lead them to me, and I would have to go and he wanted me to go with my whole family: puff, disappear! I thought, I figured I might, so I better not go.

Q. After Gold's arrest, did you have a conversation with Rosenberg?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did this take place and when?

A. The same day, the day my wife came home from the hospital after giving birth. I remember he knocked on the door, I got up out of the living room chair, opened the door, there he was. It was in the morning, I hadn't gone to work yet. He had the Herald-Tribune or Times, anyway there was a picture of Gold on the front page. And he said that's your man, look at the picture. I said, You're silly, that's not the fellow; my wife said it was not him. He said, That's the man. He said, Here is \$1,000, you're going to have to start paying back your debts, because you have to go out of the country. That's the first my wife had heard about going out of the country, because I never told her having no intention of leaving the country, I never told her about it.

C. He gave you the thousand; how was it made up: 10s and 20s?

A. Tens and twenties, in a white envelope -- regular.

Q. Did you count it?

A. Didn't count it then.

Q. Did he seem to be excited?

A. Yes, he was excited.

Q. Did he say he was liable to be arrested if you didn't leave the country?

A. He feared he would be arrested; they would pick me up, I would lead to him.

Q. Did he say that?

A. Yes. He said get a lawyer. My wife said, What do we need a lawyer for? And he said he has one.

Q. He had one?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say who he was?

A. As a matter of fact, this man Block he has for a lawyer, I read in the newspaper, and that was his name. My wife remembers he told us long time ago when he fought that case where he was fired as a Communist.

Q. Who was fired?

A. Julius. And that Block was the man who fought the case for him, My wife says that, I don't know.

Q. Didn't Julius ROSENBERG come to your house a few days later?

A. Yes.

Q. And again have a conversation with you?

A. Yes. He told me to get up out of bed. He dropped off \$4,000.

Q. In an envelope?

A. In a brown wrapping paper, which has subsequently been found, I hear.

Q. Did he say it was \$4,000?

A. He said it was; I never counted it.

Q. He seemed agitated again?

A. Yes, wanted to speak to me in the worst way. When he gave me the original thousand, we went for a walk and he told me about

*the methods of getting out of the country, I should tell him what route I wanted to take; and not to do anything until he told me because he wanted to talk it over with the Russians as to which is the best route. The second time, when he came with the \$4,000, we went downstairs and went for a walk again and met a couple of friends of mine.

Q. Who were they?

A. Husband and wife, friends of mine and my wife: ~~Mr. and Mrs. Herman~~ ~~Wainsohn~~, met me on Delancey and Columbia Sts.

Q. Where do they live?

A. In the Al Smith projects.

Q. They can corroborate the fact. They gave you \$40?

A. They owed it to me.

Q. Why?

A. I don't know; my wife lent it to her. Herman went and bought something and there wasn't any money to pay the rent.

Q. How did she pay you this money, cash or check?

A. Check, I think.

Q. What was said by Rosenberg after.

A. When I saw them I said there's some friends of mine, I better go over. He said stay on this side of the street; I said, look they are very good friends, they will wonder why I'm passing them up. I went over. He went a little ahead of me, but they saw him. They paid me the \$40. I went down the street with Rosenberg. We walked down Delancey St. to the drive, walked along the drive to a wide-open spot and sat down. At this point he told me the method of contacting Soviet Ambassadors in each country, so that I could be aided on my way with funds, passports, and what-have-you.

Q. When Julius gave you the \$4,000 on this particular morning, which you just referred to, did he at that time say anything about your receiving more money?

A. Yes, he stated to me that there would be \$2,000 more, forthcoming from him. Later on, he said when I get to Mexico City there would be more money.

"Q. Did he say where this money was coming from? Did he actually say it in words?

A. I can't swear that he did. It is obvious it didn't come from the business.

Q. Incidentally, where were the books of the business kept?

A. Originally, the books were kept -- on the right-hand side of the desk there's a long bottom drawer -- (witness interrupted)

By Mr. Norton:

Q. Do you know the name of the accountant that keeps the books?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Lane:

Q. Who is he?

A. Dr. Isaacs.

Q. What's his address?

A. He lives in Rockaway.

Q. What's his first name?

A. Mervin Isaacs.

Q. Did Julius say anything about getting your passport?

A. No, he told me I would get a tourist card and I would get the passport from Mexico City.

Q. Did he say anything about getting a certificate of vaccination?

A. He said his doctor would do that.

Q. Who was his doctor?

A. Let me think -- Dr. ~~Bernhardt~~ ^{George} -- I am pretty sure that's his doctor's name.

Q. Does he have his office in Knickerbocker Village?

A. No.

Q. Did he have an office in Brooklyn?

A. I don't know where it is.

NY 65-15336

Answering
Q. Did Julius ever receive any gifts from the Soviet?

A. He received a watch.

Q. When?

A. I saw the watch on his wrist a number of times and during one of his conversations, he said it was a gift.

Q. From the Soviet?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he say who it was in the Soviet?

A. No.

Q. Did Ethel get a watch?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he indicate it was a reward for services rendered?

A. Yes.

Q. He said that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever get a decoration?

A. That was it.

Q. I mean by that - a medal.

A. He told me that the watch was the only medal they could give him, but that he was cited in Russia.

Q. Can you recognize the watch if you saw it?

A. I certainly would. I think it was an Omega and not a Crotona.

NY 65-15336

DAVID GREENGLASS furnished the following signed statement on August 16, 1950:

"August 16, 1950

"I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent LEO H. FRUTKIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises or threats have been made to me to obtain this statement. I know that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I make can be used against me in a Court of Law. I know that I have the right to consult my attorney in my own behalf.

"I recall that in September, 1945 when I was in New York City on furlough I saw JULIUS ROSENBERG, my brother-in-law. At that time I gave him information relating to the atomic bomb. With that information, I now recall that I also gave him in writing a description of an experiment, then being conducted at Los Alamos, N.M., which was concerned with the reduction of the amount of plutonium to be used in the atomic bomb. This experiment, I informed JULIUS ROSENBERG, consisted of one sphere of uranium inside of a larger sphere of uranium with a large air gap between the two spheres and stilts to hold the inner sphere apart from the outer sphere. I informed ROSENBERG that the air gap was used to increase the speed with which the outer sphere is imploded. I told him this would result in a greater explosion with the use of less plutonium. I recall that I made up portions of this experiment as one of my duties at Los Alamos. (F) u

"I've read the forgoing statement consisting of this page and one preceding page, and state it is the truth to the best of my recollection.

"8/16/50

DAVID GREENGLASS

"Witnessed:
LEO H. FRUTKIN
Special Agent, F.B.I. "

In connection with the above statement, GREENGLASS furnished a rough sketch of the experiment mentioned therein. The original signed statement and sketch are being retained in the files of the New York Office.

NY 65-15336

PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On August 28, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS appeared before Honorable EDWARD McDONALD, United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York, at which time GREENGLASS' removal hearing was adjourned until September 18, 1950. On the latter date, the hearing was again adjourned until October 2, 1950.

DAVID GREENGLASS AND RUTH GREENGLASS
NAMED AS CO-CONSPIRATORS IN ROSENBERG
INDICTMENT

MR. MYLES J. LANE, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised that on August 17, 1950, the United States Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York returned an indictment naming as defendants, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and ANATOLI M. YAKOVLEV, which charges as follows:

"1. On or about November 1, 1944, up to and including June 16, 1950, at the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and ANATOLI M. YAKOVLEV, also known as 'John', the defendants herein, did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass, named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States of America.

"OVERT ACTS

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 15, 1944, the defendants, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with RUTH GREENGLASS.

NY 65-15336

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money.

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG went to 266 Stanton Street, New York City.

"5. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

"6. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass.

"7. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard 'Jello' box.

"8. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 10, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced David Greenglass to a man on First Avenue, New York City.

"9. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG conferred with David Greenglass.

"10. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to

NY 65-15336

"effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

"11. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 14, 1945, David Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

(Section 34, Title 50, United States Code)

Both DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS testified before the Grand Jury in connection with the above indictment.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO GREENGLASS
CONCERNING HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO
MEXICO

On August 16, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS advised Special Agent LEO H. FRUTKIN that he has never visited Mexico and has no friends there. He said that ROSENBERG never gave him any addresses or names of persons to contact in Mexico. He said that when ROSENBERG gave him the \$4,000.00 to leave the United States, ROSENBERG instructed him to avoid hotels in Mexico. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS to leave his wife and children in a park located in the center of Mexico City, and then to proceed to a section of Mexico City where tourist agencies are located. ROSENBERG did not furnish GREENGLASS with the name of this section of the city. At the tourist agencies, GREENGLASS was to inquire about renting a house for himself and his family. GREENGLASS was unable to recall exactly the name he was supposed to use in Mexico, but had the vague recollection that it may have been ~~X~~ ROBINSON.

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 1, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS advised Special Agent LEO H. FRUTKIN that on the one occasion he met HARRY GOLD, he did not furnish GOLD with a telephone number where he could be contacted in New York City; and that he never arranged with GOLD for any future contact at any place.

Special Agent JOSEPH C. WALSH checked the records of applications

NY 65-15336

for visitors' cards to enter Mexico, at the Mexican Consul General's Office, 70 Pine Street, New York City, and the Mexican Government Travel Service, Room 801, International Building, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, for the months of June, July, and August, 1950, but failed to find an application for either DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS.

COMMENTS OF DAVID GREENGLASS CONCERNING HIS CORRESPONDENCE

On August 8, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON and WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., concerning information contained in the following excerpts from letters recovered in his apartment pursuant to a waiver of search on June 15, 1950. The pertinent excerpts from these letters are being set forth:

May 1, 1943, from Private DAVID GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS: "While at Dix I met four comrades and boy they were tops in their respective lines. One of them had 150 I.Q. out of a possible 153. We made quite a group.... While I was in Dix I had a few discussions with other soldiers on politics but I never had a chance to finish an argument... By the way darling I read and enjoyed your letters and also the clippings from PM you had put in. I'd like to see some clippings from the Daily Worker too. Something like MIKE GOLD or SENDER GARLIN or the 'Veteran Commander.' I really miss them."

DAVID GREENGLASS stated that the individual with the I.Q. of 150 was an associate professor or instructor from the City College of New York in the Mathematics Department. This individual, whose last name GREENGLASS could not recall, he described as being about 27 - 28 years of age (1943), 5'8" - 5'10" tall, 165 - 170 lbs., stocky build, black or dark brown hair getting bald, wore glasses, originally from Manhattan, and that he had been inducted into the United States Army at the same time as he was. In fact, he slept in the bunk underneath GREENGLASS at Fort Dix. GREENGLASS stated that he has not seen him since the summer of 1943 when he met him on Delancy Street, New York City, together with a girl.

GREENGLASS stated that he read the "Daily Worker" from about 1941 up to the time he was inducted into the United States Army.

The "Veteran Commander," according to GREENGLASS was a White Russian named KOURNAKOFF.

GREENGLASS described himself as a Communist sympathizer. He said he was willing to follow the Communists but not to stick his neck out for them. In other words, he did not wish to do things that they would require him to do such as selling subscriptions and making collections.

May 26, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Private DAVE GREENGLASS; "Deare: remember what JULIE told you, as a Communist it's up to you to set an example to the other soldiers and you can't do that if an officer bears a grudge against you."

DAVID GREENGLASS does not remember the statement attributed to JULIUS ROSENBERG but he believes that ROSENBERG probably meant that as a good soldier and a good Communist GREENGLASS should set a good example.

July 14, 1943, from Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVE GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland: "I saw IDA tonight and she gave me a report of what happened at the branch president's meeting. There is a new program afoot now. The YCL will disband and we'll form some sort of youth, anti-fascist, win-the-war club on a national scale. I think this was suggested principally because many people shy away from our club because of 'Communist' in our club name. It seems they're afraid of political entanglements and its antagonism is very old and set. Therefore the plan is to form the type of group I mentioned and try to draw all youth into it to make them aware of what we're fighting for. The communists from among the Party will still try to recruit into the Party but there will be no YCL..... Darling, do you remember one FLORENCE FREY..... Well the other day she walked into our office and she says she has known me for the longest time. She told me that she knows you. She claims she was once sent from Club Molroe to recruit you. Do you know her? Also, did you belong to Molroe or only Colin Kelly, and how long have you been a member of the League. That's just a by the way I'd like to know."

GREENGLASS said he did not remember who FLORENCE FREY was. He said that he belonged to the Club Molroe of the Young Communist League and that the only other YCL club he knew of was the Club Rabin located on Avenue B and 6th Street, New York City.

DAVID said that JULIUS ROSENBERG and his sister ETHEL GREENGLASS had worked on him for years to indoctrinate him with Communism and in 1938 he became a member of the YCL. He joined through an individual named DAVE, who told GREENGLASS that "If you believe in Socialism, why don't you do something about it and join the Young Communist League?"

GREENGLASS described "DAVE" as a man about 40 years of age (1938), short, thin, narrow face, bald, complexion sun tanned, window dresser by occupation, peculiarities - a homosexual, residence on Clinton and Rivington Streets. GREENGLASS stated that BERNIE SCHWARTZ worked for DAVE as a display man for a beer company.

August 22, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVID GREENGLASS, Arcadia, California: "HERBIE ALEXANDER came to see me and this time he found me home. We talked and he asked me if I was president of the 'club.' For a

"to the Reform Temple here in the City. After that I met a refugee family, who took us to their home and entertained us royally. They are very well-to-do and have to younger sons. I also found the Doctor (the husband) is a dermatologist and makes use of X-rays a great deal....Don't worry. They are not religious people and they are definitely radical from what I see they have in their library and how they talk about world affairs."

GREENGLASS did not recall the name of this doctor but he described him as a refugee, 40 - 45 years of age, 5'11", 190 lbs., light brown hair streaked with gray and gray at the temples, erect, stocky build, stern features. His office was in the Professional Building, San Francisco. He had a wife and two boys, age 12 and 13 years. He had a saber scar on his face, which he apparently received as a university student, and he was an aviator in World War I. GREENGLASS said he and his two soldier friends, ~~RUSSELL~~ and ~~GOLDSTEIN~~, used to visit the doctor's home. The doctor had books in his library that were mostly German in origin but were definitely Communistic such as books by THOMAS MANN, MARX, ENGELS and LENIN. GREENGLASS said that the doctor was decidedly pro-Soviet in his conversations.

December 24, 1943, from S/C D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS: "Darling, this morning I had a political discussion with some of the fellows before they went to work.... You probably know that I had injected a great deal of our beliefs into the discussion. It went over pretty well. As I have always said, you must put the other man on the defensive or else the argument sometimes gets away from you.... The news of the partisan armies of Yugoslavia and Greece and their refusal of the respective kings of those countries is very welcome indeed. It shows the growth of a progressive social spirit among the people of Europe. I hope that it spreads back to America where it had originated."

GREENGLASS admitted that this letter was an expression of his Communist beliefs and by the last sentence he meant that he hoped for an overthrow of capitalism in the United States and an establishment of a socialistic form of government here.

December 27, 1943, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS: "Darling, you are right it is our twisted psychology that is due in the greatest part to our 'social structure,' namely, capitalism with its economic hold on everyone, teaching them to grasp what they can and giving them no real future to look to. Dearest, at present we are fighting

NY 65-15336

"a war to give people a chance at least. I hope that we can do away with the rotten structure as quickly as possible.... Dearest, you are no snob, what you say is true and there are only two ways to look at it. Either convert our friends or drop them. And I don't believe in giving up easily, do you."

GREENGLASS admitted that this letter was a demonstration of his adherence to Communist Party principles. GREENGLASS said that when he referred to doing away with the rotten structure he meant the capitalistic structure and when he mentioned "either convert our friends or drop them" he meant converting them to Communism and he did not give up too easily in trying to convert them.

January 2, 1944, from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVID GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California: "Still I hope that our children will be brought up in a socialist world and our money will be useless, I look forward to that day when necessities and luxuries are to be had by all and sundry just so long as he justifies living by working.... I am reading 'Battle Hymn of China' and I am certainly enjoying it, it's a powerful book. Darling, a lot of the things you told me about China (things that never appear in the press) when you were trying to convert me I'm reading in this book."

GREENGLASS stated that about the year before he married RUTH PRINTZ he converted her to Communism but he did not ask her to join the Young Communist League or the Communist Party. He said this was because he was lazy.

January 13, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Darling, I met a fellow in my company who is a very progressive guy. He is a native of Frisco. You see, I gave him that 'In Fact' you had sent me. He was enthusiastic about it. Sweetheart, send me all the issues that you receive after that one and keep sending it each week. This fellow, his name is RAY SCHNEIDER, says he will help me propagandize the company. By the way, cross your name and address out with black ink so that it is illegible.... Dearest I would like you to send me EARL BROWDER's speech. I even heard some of its repercussions out here. I believe that they do not tell the whole story so dear I want to read the original.... That love is ours upon which to build a family with the human conception, which is socialism."

GREENGLASS described RAY SCHNEIDER as 38 years of age (1944), German descent, native of California, 5'7" - 5'8" tall, 150 lbs., thin, light brown hair commencing to bald, married two or three times, a seaman by occupation.

NY 65-15336

He was a great believer in unions and definitely pro-labor. He had lived in Los Angeles, California, at one time and he was some type of mechanic in the Army in a heavy ordnance company. GREENGLASS has had no contact with SCHNEIDER since the Army.

January 17, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Dearest, I felt terribly let down when I read in the papers out here that the C.P. was going to dissolve. Of course, they made no mention of the why and wherefore of this move. But no matter what, I think it is a bad move. You see, dear, it is a symbol of strength and political understanding to me and to thousands of other former YCLers in the service. And its dissolution would seem to us as the taking away of support to our political beliefs. It would put us in the position of a thinking Socialist and not a doing one because of the lack of organization to carry out our program. Maybe I have my facts wrong and the move is right, but how can I tell without actually knowing what is going on. Darling, please send me that speech and whatever literature the New Committee of Political Education puts out. Darling, this is vital in the boosting of my morale. Please don't delay in sending me the BROWDER speech. Send all literature pertaining to the speech. Find out from ETHEL what she and JULIE think about it. Ask her to get the literature. Darling, I love you and no matter what happens in America politically. In the end it will be Europe and a large part of Asia that will turn Socialist and the American end of the world will of necessity follow in the same course. So, dear, we still look forward to a Socialist America and we shall have that world in our time."

GREENGLASS said he had always looked to his sister ETHEL and his brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG for political advice. GREENGLASS was under the impression that his wife RUTH was a Communist chiefly because he was.

January 25, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS: "Of late I have been having the most wonderful discussions on our native-American fascists, and I have been convincing the fellows right along. I'll have my company raise the Red flag yet."

GREENGLASS said that though he had no definite recollection of the thoughts expressed in this letter, he stated that he was always an optimist.

January 29, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "I really was glad that you understand why nothing has been done about this condition under capitalism. I am sure that things

"are different in a socialist society... I think that in order to find out about it you can read the book called 'Red Medicine'... I will be glad to receive these clippings and keep sending me those 'In Facts.' I am using them to good advantage here."

GREENGLASS stated that after he had read "In Fact" that he passed the copies on to RAY SCHNEIDER, who, in turn, passed them on to other soldiers.

June 29, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Darlin: I have been reading a lot of books on the Soviet Union. Dear, I can see how farsighted and intelligent those leaders are. They are really geniuses, every one of them. I have been revising what I think and how I think politically. Having found out all the truth about the Soviets, both good and bad, I have come to a stronger and more resolute faith and belief in the principles of Socialism and Communism. I believe that every time the Soviet Government used force they did so with pain in their hearts and the belief that what they were doing was to produce good for the greatest number. The tremendous sacrifices of blood, sweat and tears of the Soviet peoples is a feat that surpasses all sacrifices of the past. More power to the Soviet Union and a fruitful and abundant life for their peoples."

After having this letter read to him, GREENGLASS admitted that he was more than a theoretical Communist; that he was, in fact, a practical Communist. He stated that he wanted to join the Army in 1942 shortly after Pearl Harbor and that JULIUS ROSENBERG said to him that every individual does what he wants to do but did not encourage him one way or the other.

July 6, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Jackson, Mississippi, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Dear, don't worry about the fact that I was taken out of my old outfit. It was a matter of politics. The First Sergeant didn't like me and, besides that, some of my politics must have reached his ears. This theory was upheld by the fact that another fellow from my former battalion, of like political opinion, was also chosen for this outfit. So you can see, dear, one of the higher-ups got rid of me."

GREENGLASS said he was mistaken about the reason for his transfer from his original battalion. He does not recall the names of the three other individuals who were also transferred with him. Two were from his own company, a third man from the same battalion. The latter individual whom he described as being of like political opinion he could not recall by name. He said it would be necessary to get a list of the personnel of the battalion for him to

NY 65-15336

try and identify these three other individuals.

July 29, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Dear, I am working on a classified project so you will just know about my camp life but not my work. In fact, none of my friends or relatives have to know where I am stationed. That is, of course, the ones I write to and they won't be told any more than that I am stationed here. The rest shouldn't even know that... Dear, I am watching the future at work here and it works. Of course, there is a lot to be done yet in the way of tolerance but on the whole everything here is rosy. It's just like the things we are fighting for. We are copying wholesale from that great scholar Karl with a k. Dearest, I am glad to be part of the wonderful future... Dear, you can feel in the atmosphere a kinship brought about by the system the people live under."

July 31, 1944, from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee: "Darling, from what you say I have an idea of where you are. I guess you're not far from Knoxville and the TVA Project. But I can't pry you with questions . . . JULIE was in the house and he told me what you must be working on. Sweets, I can't discuss with you (and certainly no one else either) but when I see you I'll tell you what I think it is and you needn't commit yourself."

August 4, 1944, from DAVE GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, postmarked Kansas City, Missouri: "Dear, I have been very reticent in my writing about what I am doing or going to do because it is a classified top secrecy project and as such I can't say anything. In fact, I am not even supposed to say this much. Darling, in this type of work at my place of residence there is censorship of mail going out and all off the post calls. So dear, you know why I didn't want you to say anything on the telephone. That is why I write C now instead of comrade. P.S. . . Not a word to anybody about anything except maybe JULIE."

DAVID GREENGLASS stated that in reference to the letter dated July 29, 1944, written from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, he had no recollection of this letter and the other two letters but that the situation at Oak Ridge impressed him as being completely socialistic in that everything was Government owned and operated. As a matter of fact, they had brought Negroes into the installation to work. When he said that we are copying wholesale from that great scholar Karl with a k, he meant that they were copying KARL MARX by copying socialism. DAVID GREENGLASS stated he could not recall the information contained in his wife's letter of July 31, 1944, but he admitted that having received this letter he knew from

NY 65-15336

it that JULIUS ROSENBERG had been at GREENGLASS' house and had told RUTH GREENGLASS what he thought GREENGLASS must be working on and that in answer to this letter he reiterated the fact that he was working on a classified top secret project and cautioned his wife about not discussing this with anyone except maybe his brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS has no specific recollection of having spoken to his wife over the telephone from Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He said if he had they both would have been advised that the call was being monitored.

GREENGLASS said he was not aware of any espionage on the part of JULIUS ROSENBERG prior to November, 1944, when his wife recruited him for Soviet espionage. GREENGLASS said that he never telephoned his sister ETHEL or his brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or New Mexico. GREENGLASS admitted that apparently he must have called his wife from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, but he does not recall what they discussed on the phone. GREENGLASS was unable to explain why he wrote in the letter "I didn't want you to say anything on the telephone." He does not recall what he said to RUTH on the telephone or if she questioned him about anything or whether he had to cut her off from questioning him.

GREENGLASS endeavored to explain the postscript to the letter of August 4, 1944, by stating that his reason for telling his wife not to discuss his whereabouts with anybody except maybe JULIUS ROSENBERG was because he thought that ROSENBERG, as an engineer, would have a professional interest in what he was doing.

GREENGLASS denied that ROSENBERG had attempted to recruit him in June of 1944 when he was on a furlough in New York City. GREENGLASS explained that when he was on furlough in June, 1944, that it was a furlough given to the troops prior to their embarkment for overseas service and that it was subsequent to his return to Mississippi in anticipation of his overseas duty that he was transferred out of his battalion for special assignment and that he did not know he was to be sent on to a classified project until he was given his travel orders and he traveled alone from Mississippi to Oak Ridge, Tennessee. GREENGLASS recalled that on this furlough of June, 1944, that JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife ETHEL took DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS to a Spanish restaurant on 52nd Street, New York City for dinner and that ROSENBERG paid for the dinners and the transportation by taxicab.

NY 65-15336

COMMENTS OF RUTH GREENGLASS CONCERNING HER CORRESPONDENCE

On August 9, 1950, RUTH GREENGLASS was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON and WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR. She was questioned concerning the following excerpts from the letters previously obtained pursuant to a waiver of search in the GREENGLASS apartment, New York City, on June 15, 1950.

The following excerpts from these letters are being set forth.

March 22, 1943, from IDA ~~VALTERMAN~~, 250 Division Street, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, inviting her to attend a meeting for which an invitation was enclosed: "In case I'm not there when you come Wednesday night, ask for SYLVIA, my sister. Club Lincoln, 236 East Broadway." The invitation included in this letter was an invitation to the Fourth Empire State Victory Convention, Young Communist League, to be held Friday, March 26 at 7:30 p.m. at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

RUTH GREENGLASS stated that she got as much of her foundation of Communism as anybody in school. She said that she began going with DAVID

NY 65-15336

GREENGLASS when she was 16 years old and a year later they discussed getting married and when she was 18 she married DAVID. She said that she did not believe all the principles of Communism but enough to accept Communism. She said she objected to the lack of belief in religion in Communism. She did believe in the principle of every individual having a square deal and every man having sufficient clothing and food.

In explaining her conversion to Communism, she said it started with her husband DAVID, who had been previously indoctrinated by JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL, also in her work at the UERMWA, New York, where the office manager used to expound the theories of Communism. This individual she described as ANNE WELLS. She was married to a man named GEORGE but she did not know the husband's name because ANNE used her maiden name. She said that SYLVIA ALTERMAN also asked her to join the Communist Party and JULIUS ROSENBERG asked her to join prior to 1943. After RUTH's marriage to DAVID, IDA ALTERMAN came to RUTH's home but did not find her there because RUTH was at her mother's. IDA ALTERMAN at one time lived on Henry Street, New York, and SYLVIA ALTERMAN, whose husband's name was MILTON, at one time lived on Lewis Street. Finally IDA ALTERMAN met her and told RUTH she knew she was ETHEL ROSENBERG's sister-in-law and DAVID GREENGLASS' wife and asked her if she would attend meetings of the Young Communist League. She said that she was a president of the Club Lincoln group for several months in 1943 but because she was not politically astute she was replaced by some other individual.

RUTH GREENGLASS stated that a woman by the name of SONIA KATZ also attempted to recruit her into the Communist Party.

May 26, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Private DAVE GREENGLASS:
"Dearest, remember what JULIE told you, as a Communist it's up to you to set an example to the other soldiers and you can't do that if an officer bears a grudge against you."

RUTH admitted that she wrote this letter although she has no specific recollection and she was unable to explain what JULIUS ROSENBERG meant when he told DAVID that as a Communist it was up to him to set an example for the other soldiers.

July 14, 1943, from Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVE GREENGLASS,

Solomon Altman

Aberdeen, Maryland: "I saw IDA tonight and she gave me a report of what happened at the branch president's meeting. There is a new program afoot now. The YCL will disband and we'll form some sort of youth, anti-fascist, win-the-war club on a national scale. I think this was suggested principally because many people shy away from our club because of 'Communist' in our club name. It seems they're afraid of political entanglements and its antagonism is very old and set. Therefore the plan is to form the type of group I mentioned and try to draw all youth into it to make them aware of what we're fighting for. The Communists from among the Party will still try to recruit into the Party but there will be no YCL.... Darling, do you remember one FLORENCE FREY,... Well the other day she walked into our office and she says she has known me for the longest time. She told me that she knows you. She claims she was once sent from Club Molroe to recruit you. Do you know her? Also, did you belong to Molroe or only Colin Kelly, and how long have you been a member of the League. That's just a by the way I'd like to know."

RUTH said that FLORENCE FREY at one time lived on Sheridan Avenue and was a temporary worker at the UERMA office, Brooklyn, New York, in 1943. FLORENCE FREY had a young son. She described her as being in her early 20's, 5'2" tall, very thin, wore a size 9 dress, black hair, wore glasses. She lived in Brooklyn. RUTH did not recall when DAVID was a member of the Molroe Club of the Young Communist League.

Thelma Alexander

August 22, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVID GREENGLASS, Arcadia, California: "HERBIE ALEXANDER came to see me and this time he found me home. We talked and he asked me if I was president of the 'club.' For a moment I didn't understand what he was talking about and then I told him I was. He then said that he too was a Communist and was trying to convert his place. He claimed he'd already converted LIBI, that she was a socialist, isn't that odd. You gave me the impression that HERBIE was rather reactionary.... All this was rather new to me but anyway I am glad he was re-educated."

RUTH said that HERBIE was HERBIE ALEXANDER and his wife was THELMA GOLD. Her nickname was LIBI. She said ALEXANDER is a salesman of children's clothing. He is a disabled veteran of World War II and attends an engineering school at night. She said that Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER now live in the Jacob Riis City Housing Development, New York City. ALEXANDER originally got his principles of Communism from a cousin in California named LEONARD COHEN, who formerly resided on Pitt Street. He later moved to 80 Bensonhurst Street in

Brooklyn. RUTH said she has known THELMA ALEXANDER for a long time as they both belonged to a club named the AFO Club (All For One and One For All), which was a club formed by girls in the Madison Settlement House, New York City. RUTH GREENGLASS said THELMA ALEXANDER's sister, PEARL GOLD, was a member of the Young Communist League and that she is presently married and lives in the Redhook section of Brooklyn. She said that as far as she knows, the ALEXANDERS no longer adhere to the principles of Communism.

September 19, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Technician 5/C DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California: "PHYLLIS finished dressing first so she and HERBIE came to DIANA's house to wait for her. I don't quite remember how it happened but before I knew it the conversation took a sudden turn and we were all discussing current events. It didn't take much time for me to notice that they were all anti-Soviet. They started shooting questions at me until I asked why I was being cross examined. PHYLLIS piped up, 'as president of the YCL you should know the answer.' I have no idea how she found out about it but there was such scathing sarcasm in her voice that I picked up my head in surprise. Obviously they believe in Moscow gold. They think I have a private wire to get information daily from JOE STALIN himself. I saw that I wasn't able to cope with those characters so I changed the subject...."

PHYLLIS was PHYLLIS GUVIRTZ LEVINthal, 254 Delancy Street, New York City, presently residing at 62 Schirmer Street. HERBIE is her husband HERBERT LEVINthal. DIANA is DIANA YORKOWITZ EINSOHN. RUTH said that she did not know how these people knew she was president of the Young Communist League.

January 2, 1944, from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVID GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California: "Still I hope that our children will be brought up in a socialist world and our money will be useless, I look forward to that day when necessities and luxuries are to be had by all and sundry just so long as he justifies living by working.... I am reading 'Battle Hymn of China' and I am certainly enjoying it, it's a powerful book. Darling, a lot of the things you told me about China (things that never appear in the press) when you were trying to convert me I'm reading in this book."

RUTH GREENGLASS stated that the idea that everybody would have enough to live on was what sold her on Communism. She said that a lot of this stuff

NY 65-15336

in the newspapers was not as it was set forth and that a lot had been deleted concerning information from China. That is why she bought "In Fact."

January 10, 1944, from Mrs. R. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California: "I went to the meeting at the Garden tonight and somehow I missed ETHEL. I don't know how. I'm going to call her tomorrow and find out. The meeting was very good as you can imagine. BROWDER, AMTER, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, CLAYTON POWELL and some others spoke."

RUTH said that ETHEL ROSENBERG was supposed to attend this meeting but she did not. RUTH said that it was a Communist Party meeting and RUTH went directly from work to Madison Square Garden and was to meet ETHEL there but ETHEL ROSENBERG could not go because she could not get anyone to mind her son, MICHAEL.

January 17, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Dearest, I felt terribly let down when I read in the papers out here that the C.P. was going to dissolve. Of course, they made no mention of the why and wherefore of this move. But no matter what, I think it is a bad move. You see, dear, it is a symbol of strength and political understanding to me and to thousands of other former YCLers in the service. And its dissolution would seem to us as the taking away of support to our political beliefs. It would put us in the position of a thinking Socialist and not a doing one because of the lack of organization to carry out our program. Maybe I have my facts wrong and the move is right, but how can I tell without actually knowing what is going on. Darling, please send me that speech and whatever literature the New Committee of Political Education puts out. Darling, this is vital in the boosting of my morale. Please don't delay in sending me the BROWDER speech. Send all literature pertaining to the speech. Find out from ETHEL what she and JULIE think about it. Ask her to get the literature. Darling, I love you and no matter what happens in America politically. In the end it will be Europe and a large part of Asia that will turn Socialist and the American end of the world will of necessity follow in the same course. So, dear, we still look forward to a Socialist America and we shall have that world in our time."

RUTH said that her husband DAVID did consult JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG concerning Communist Party matters because both ~~she~~ and DAVID believed that the ROSENBERGS had a greater understanding of Communism than they

NY 65-15336

did and, therefore, the ROSENBERGs could settle any difficulties for them.

February 5, 1944, from Mrs. R. GREENGLASS to T/5 D. GREENGLASS, APO 186, L.A., California: "GLADDY had wanted to go to the movies but I had seen the picture. So I persuaded her to come down to the club with me (a very important meeting had been called) only for a few minutes and then we'd both go to ETHEL's. When we walked down to the club we were in time to hear the voting that dissolved the club. Yes, it's true dear. It was a flop. There was no interest, no cooperation, nothing. The place was dirty, we were four months behind in rent, about two months in electricity, and so on down the line. The county office of the AYD will try to get all those members that are interested in other clubs in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the county has chosen certain choice people (yes dear, I'm one of them) to start an S.O.S. ~~Sweethearts of the Service~~ club down here on the east side. It would be an all-girls' club, of course, and I think that that type of thing will have a great appeal to our neighborhood. Those people, who can be called either charter members, organizers or what have you, are meeting Sunday afternoon. I explained the thing to GLADDY and she's very much interested so I'm taking her down to the meeting with me."

RUTH GREENGLASS said that GLADDY was GLADYS KELSCH who attended Young Communist League meetings but never joined the club. GLADYS always hedged about joining and wanted to discuss it with ETHEL ROSENBERG. RUTH considered the S.O.S. (Sweethearts of the Service) a social club and an innocuous group.

February 13, 1944, from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, APO 186, Los Angeles, California: "It seems that the Party is having a recruiting drive and I've been 'invited' to join. It's part of a plan, dear. After we're in, us ex-YCLers who are now in the AYD, classes will be held to make us to work better in the AYD. I told LIBIE that I'd join, but not until I got back from California. However, she said it was important that I join now because there was a drive going on, but I didn't feel that way. When I join, I want to become active—not just to enroll, pay dues and then leave and send my dues in. I don't want to be that kind of a member."

RUTH GREENGLASS said that after the Young Communist League was

NY 65-15336

"moment I didn't understand what he was talking about and then I told him I was. He then said that he too was a Communist and was trying to convert his place. He claimed he'd already converted LIBI, that she was a socialist, isn't that odd. You gave me the impression that HERBIE was rather reactionary..... All this was rather new to me but anyway I am glad he was re-educated."

GREENGLASS said that HERBERT ~~ALEXANDER~~ presently resides in the vicinity of 11th Street and Avenue D, New York City, in a New York City housing project. ALEXANDER is a disabled veteran of World War II and he studied engineering and aeronautical drafting at Pratt Institute and Brooklyn Polytech. ALEXANDER's wife's name was THELMA ~~GOLD~~. Her nickname was LIBI. GREENGLASS stated that neither ALEXANDER nor his wife THELMA are Communists any longer because of the things the Soviet Union is doing in the world today.

At this point of the interview GREENGLASS admitted that he, himself, was a theoretical Communist up until 1946 - 1947 and that prior to that time he rejected any accusations made against Communism or the Soviet Union but subsequent to 1946 - 1947 he accepted the criticisms made against the Soviet Union and became convinced that from a practical standpoint Communism was wrong.

September 19, 1943, from RUTH GREENGLASS to Technician 5/C DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California: "PHYLLIS finished dressing first so she and HERBIE came to DIANA's house to wait for her. I don't quite remember how it happened but before I knew it the conversation took a sudden turn and we were all discussing current events. It didn't take much time for me to notice that they were all anti-Soviet. They started shooting questions at me until I asked why I was being crossexamined. PHYLLIS piped up, 'as president of the YCL you should know the answer.' I have no idea how she found out about it but there was such scathing sarcasm in her voice that I picked up my head in surprise. Obviously they believe in Moscow gold. They think I have a private wire to get information daily from JOE STALIN himself. I saw that I wasn't able to cope with those characters so I changed the subject....."

GREENGLASS said that PHYLLIS referred to PHYLLIS ~~LEVINTHAL~~ and HERBIE referred to HERBIE ~~LEVINTHAL~~, who resided at 62 Sheriff Street, New York City. DIANA referred to DIANA ~~YORKOWITZ~~ ~~EINSOHN~~, 7 St. Marks Place, New York City.

September 30, 1943, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS: "Well, here I am in Frisco again...last night I went

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

same address as the ~~X~~Century Precision Company on 51st Street, New York City. GREENGLASS said some business was transacted between ROSENBERG and the DUNTOV during 1946 and 1947, and that GREENGLASS had seen the DUNTOV brothers in this connection.

GREENGLASS said he had learned that the father of the DUNTOV had been connected with the Russian Government prior to the Red revolution and subsequent to the revolution he had been allowed to leave Russia to act as a paymaster for some Russian students in Germany, and that this man and the DUNTOV brothers had subsequently lived in France. GREENGLASS said he understood that the DUNTOV brothers were aviators for the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War. He said that one or both of the DUNTOV brothers owned a racing car, and that at their place of business they were building a jet propelled helicopter. He was under the impression that they were building this helicopter for someone other than themselves.

GREENGLASS described both the DUNTOV brothers as being:

Height	5' 7"
Age	In their early 40's in 1946
Weight	140 to 150 lbs.
Hair	Black, turning grey
Accent	Slightly French

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that through his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, he got the impression that the Russians have a long range program of financing students in the United States, so that ultimately the graduates of the principal universities in the United States will be about thirty per cent Communist sympathizers. He said that he gathered the impression that these principal universities included:

The University of California
 California Institute of Technology
 University of Chicago
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 University of Illinois
 University of Rochester
 Rensselaer Polytechnical

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

not repaying the SCHOENBERGS in this regard. She said she had no knowledge of espionage activities on the part of GREENGLASS, but had formed the opinion that MR. and MRS. DAVID GREENGLASS were Communists because they bought the "PM" newspaper, and also because in discussing a certain brain operation, the GREENGLASSES had stated that Russia was the only place where such an operation could be successfully performed. MRS. SCHOENBERG said that she had seen MR. and MRS. JULIUS ROSENBERG on one or two occasions, but had no information concerning them.

On August 18, 1950, MR. IRVING H. SAYPOL, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised SA WILLIAM F. MORTON that he intended to discuss with the department, the proposal of permitting DAVID GREENGLASS to plead guilty in New York City, to the Albuquerque indictment.

DAVID GREENGLASS furnished the following information to SAs LEO H. FRUTKIN and JOHN W. LEWIS on August 18, 1950:

GREENGLASS said that he and his wife stopped at the El Fidel Hotel and the Franciscan Hotel at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at different times in 1944 and 1945; however, he was unable to recall which of these hotels they had resided in as of November 29, 1944.

Photographs of SAVILLE SAX and THEODORE ALVIN HALL were exhibited to GREENGLASS and he stated that he is not acquainted with either SAX or HALL, and that the names are not at all familiar to him. He said that it is possible that he may have seen some individual who resembles HALL, but if so he is unable to place this individual.

GREENGLASS stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that GREENGLASS would have to leave the United States on or immediately after June 11, 1950. He said that the reason for the delay would be so that ROSENBERG could make some arrangements concerning the route to be taken by GREENGLASS and his family,

GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, in operating the Pitt Machine Products Company and the G & R Company, had had some of the grinding work for those companies done by two brothers whose last name was either DUNTOV or DUNTOF; and that the DUNTOV's business was at the

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that on June 29, 1950, ~~DISANTI~~ stated that GREENGLASS was supposed to have been connected with the Communists, and for that reason some Communists might be called before a grand jury; and that ~~DISANTI~~ planned to be present in Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the time of the grand jury meeting.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, reflect that one ~~DAVE GREENE~~ was a member of the CP, Branch P-4, on the East side of New York City, in 1943. There is no address or identifying information available concerning this ~~DAVE GREENE~~.

DAVID GREENGLASS categorically denied being identical with the above-mentioned ~~DAVE GREENE~~, when questioned in this regard by SA LEO H. FRUTKIN.

By letter dated August 10, 1950, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, was requested to place the name of RUTH GREENGLASS on a lookout notice in connection with the Departure Control Program.

By teletype dated August 16, 1950, the Bureau was requested to contact the Atomic Energy Commission to ascertain the classified nature of the information concerning the atomic bomb, which is set forth in the signed statement of DAVID GREENGLASS dated August 16, 1950, in the details of this report.

Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that MRS. HANNAH SCHOENBERG, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, knows DAVID GREENGLASS to be a Communist, and discontinued being friendly with GREENGLASS.

MRS. HANNAH SCHOENBERG advised SA JOHN A. HANISCH that she and her husband are anti-Communist, and that they have resided in the same apartment building as DAVID GREENGLASS for about four and a half years. She said that they were never close friends, but formerly would visit back and forth with the GREENGLASSES, and took care of one another's children occasionally. She said that they had discontinued this practice because the GREENGLASS family had the habit of borrowing food items and

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

article of the same character, about herself and DAVID. RUTH stated that during one of these conversations, PILOT told her he had talked with EMANUEL BLOCH and that BLOCH told him the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., would be sold to a MR. ROSENBERG of Passaic, New Jersey, for the price of \$10,000.00, cash.

Special Employee HYMAN RAHINOWITZ obtained copies of the issues of the Jewish Daily. "Forward" for August 29, 1950, August 30, 1950, and September 2, 1950. It is in these issues of the Jewish Daily "Forward" that the articles by LOUIS SCHAEFFER appear.

Special Employee HYMAN RAHINOWITZ translated the above-mentioned articles, and copies of the translations were forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated September 15, 1950.

RUTH GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON on September 8, 1950, that the sale of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., had not been completed, but she said that she understood \$2,000.00 had been paid, and that the balance was to be paid on or about September 15, 1950. RUTH GREENGLASS advised that in the future she will not grant any interviews to newspaper reporters or any other individuals.

By letter dated July 28, 1950, the El Paso Office advised that there is no information in the files of that office pertaining to DAVID GREENE or DAVID GREEN, aliases known to have been used by DAVID GREENGLASS.

By letter dated July 28, 1950, the El Paso Office furnished the following information:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, stated that JOSEPH R. DISANTI, organizer of the Communist Party for the State of New Mexico, mentioned the GREENGLASS case at a CP meeting in El Paso, Texas, on June 29, 1950, and said that in this connection there are some people who might be called before the grand jury, and that "we have two union men in Los Alamos".

DISANTI also stated that he had to return to Albuquerque promptly in case anyone needed him when the GOLD or GREENGLASS case should come up before the grand jury.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

her family with MR. SCHAEFFER, but that was all that was pertinent at this interview.

RUTH advised that on September 2, 1950, SCHAEFFER called her on the telephone and told her that he had been to the office of EMANUEL BLOCH, the attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. RUTH advised that SCHAEFFER told her EMANUEL BLOCH was not going to handle the case for the ROSENBERGS, but that his father, ALEXANDER BLOCH, would handle the case. She stated that SCHAEFFER asked her whether she knew where JULIUS ROSENBERG got his lawyer. RUTH stated that she told SCHAEFFER he had obtained the lawyer from the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (FAECT), and that ETHEL ROSENBERG had told her so.

RUTH stated that SCHAEFFER asked her if she knew the FAECT was a Communist outfit, and she said that she replied she did not know. SCHAEFFER advised her that MR. BLOCH, not identified as either EMANUEL or ALEXANDER, said that JULIUS ROSENBERG had asked the FAECT to get him a lawyer and they advised him that they would not use their lawyer because he was "leftist" and referred JULIUS to EMANUEL BLOCH.

SCHAEFFER said that ALEXANDER BLOCH told him he would handle the ROSENBERG case because he was non-political and the son, EMANUEL, was considered a "leftist".

RUTH stated she asked SCHAEFFER that if ALEXANDER BLOCH was non-political, was he going to follow the same course of action that his son, EMANUEL BLOCH, would have followed. He replied that he was. RUTH said that if ALEXANDER BLOCH does that, "he is leading them (the ROSENBERGS) to the slaughter." RUTH stated that SCHAEFFER then told her that ALEXANDER BLOCH practically admitted to him he had a weak case, and that EMANUEL BLOCH was very angry with MRS. GREENGLASS, (the mother of ETHEL ROSENBERG) because she wanted ETHEL to talk.

RUTH stated that since this telephone conversation she has not seen or heard from MR. SCHAEFFER.

She also stated that a MR. PILOT of the "New York Post" talked to her a number of times on the telephone for the purpose of writing an

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On September 8, 1950, RUTH GREENGLASS furnished the following information to Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON:

She stated that about August 22, 1950, she was in the office of her attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE. She advised that MR. ROGGE introduced her to a MR. LOU SCHAEFFER, a reporter for the Jewish Daily, "Forward". MR. ROGGE stated that MR. SCHAEFFER wanted to do an article or series of articles in the "Forward" concerning RUTH and her husband, DAVID.

RUTH advised that she was not in favor of such an article, but after discussing it with MR. ROGGE, agreed to the interview. ROGGE told her that no interview would be held until the matter was cleared through MR. IRVING H. SAYPOL, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

RUTH stated that a few days later MR. SCHAEFFER called her on the telephone to advise that he had spoken to MR. SAYPOL and had obtained his permission to interview RUTH for the purpose of his articles.

RUTH stated that SCHAEFFER came to her house and took her out to lunch at Luchows Restaurant, New York City. She stated that while walking along the street with SCHAEFFER, he said to her, "I see you were indicted too." RUTH said that she replied that she was listed in the indictment, but was not named as a defendant and that DAVID was not named as a defendant. RUTH said that SCHAEFFER then said to her, "Where was this thing arranged? Was it worked out with MR. SAYPOL or was it arranged in Washington?"

RUTH stated that she replied that she did not know of any arrangements and did not know what he was talking about. She stated that she told SCHAEFFER she had discussed with MR. ROGGE her intention of cooperating with the Government and that was all there was to it. SCHAEFFER then told her that he had discussed talking to her with MR. SAYPOL, and SAYPOL advised him that he had no control over MRS. GREENGLASS.

RUTH GREENGLASS stated that on another occasion, SCHAEFFER called her on the telephone and later in the day came to see her at her house where her sister, "CHIPPIE", and her brother-in-law, LOU ABEL, were present. She stated that she discussed for some time the background of

NY 65-15336

SECRET

letters from her husband concerning his assignment to a confidential project. She recalls that when her husband DAVID was in Los Alamos, New Mexico, that she signed an affidavit for the War Department which permitted the censorship of her and her husband's mail. She does not specifically recall that JULIUS ROSENBERG was at her apartment when she received DAVID's letter or that she told JULIUS that DAVID was at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. She said that she remembers that ROSENBERG encouraged her to go to New Mexico but she cannot recall when it was. She agrees that from a reading of the three letters it would appear that ROSENBERG, as early as July 31, 1944, was aware of DAVID's assignment and was giving consideration to using RUTH to recruit her husband as a Soviet espionage agent. RUTH GREENGLASS stated that her first recollection of ROSENBERG's attempt to recruit her to go to New Mexico to have her husband furnish information to the Russians was in early November, 1944. She admitted that ROSENBERG gave her \$150 to help defray her expenses on her trip to New Mexico in November, 1944, but she stated that even if he had not given her this sum of money that she would have made the trip in any event.

RUTH GREENGLASS stated that when her husband was first assigned to New Mexico that he was not permitted to leave or visit anyone outside of the installation at Los Alamos. Then sometime subsequent to that he was permitted to visit Albuquerque and about the time she visited DAVID at Albuquerque they received permission to have their families live with them in New Mexico. Her only recollection concerning ROSENBERG is the fact that all during the time that her husband was in New Mexico he encouraged her to join her husband but ROSENBERG never indicated that he had any selfish interest in her joining her husband DAVID until November, 1944, when he requested her to attempt to recruit her husband for the Russians.

- P E N D I N G -

- 108 -

SECRET

abandoned, she joined the American Youth for Democracy. She admitted that the letter reflects her thoughts as of 1944 but she does not recall any conversations with LIBI ALEXANDER concerning joining the Communist Party. RUTH GREENGLASS claimed that to the best of her recollection she never considered joining the Communist Party and, in fact, never did join the Communist Party.

July 29, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "Dear, I am working on a classified project so you will just know about my camp life but not my work. In fact, none of my friends or relatives have to know where I am stationed. That is, of course, the ones I write to and they won't be told any more than that I am stationed here. The rest shouldn't even know that.... Dear, I am watching the future at work here and it works. Of course, there is a lot to be done yet in the way of tolerance but on the whole everything here is rosy. It's just like the things we are fighting for. We are copying wholesale from that great scholar Karl with a k. Dearest, I am glad to be part of the wonderful future.... Dear, you can feel in the atmosphere a kinship brought about by the system the people live under."

July 31, 1944, from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee: "Darling, from what you say I have an idea of where you are. I guess you're not far from Knoxville and the TVA Project. But I can't pry you with questions.... JULIE was in the house and he told me what you must be working on. Sweets, I can't discuss with you (and certainly no one else either) but when I see you I'll tell you what I think it is and you needn't commit yourself."

August 4, 1944, from DAVE GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, postmarked Kansas City, Missouri: "Dear, I have been very reticent in my writing about what I am doing or going to do because it is a classified top secrecy project and as such I can't say anything. In fact, I am not even supposed to say this much. Darling, in this type of work at my place of residence there is censorship of mail going out and all off the post calls. So dear, you know why I didn't want you to say anything on the telephone. That is why I write G now dear instead of comrade. P.S. , . Not a word to anybody about anything except maybe JULIE."

RUTH GREENGLASS stated she had no recollection of the receipt of

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that he has no information concerning DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on August 23, 1950, that she did not recognize photographs of either DAVID or RUTH GREENGLASS.

On August 31, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed by SA LEO H. FRUTKIN. At that time DAVID GREENGLASS recalled that about September or October, 1946, while he was associated with the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that a mutual friend of JOEL HARR and JULIUS ROSENBERG had at that time given to JULIUS ROSENBERG an Atlas lathe and Buffalo drill press, which that individual had owned. JULIUS ROSENBERG did not identify this individual to DAVID GREENGLASS, but told DAVID that the unknown individual had formerly used the lathe and drill press at a little laboratory which the unknown individual had operated. DAVID GREENGLASS was of the opinion that this laboratory had not been in the unknown individual's home, but had probably been in a store. JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID that this man gave the lathe and drill press to him because the man had to go upstate to work. This lathe and drill press were installed at the G & R Engineering Company, and were later installed at the Pitt Machine Products Company, which succeeded the G & R Engineering Company.

DAVID GREENGLASS also advised that he does not recall ever seeing this individual himself. He further stated that the following persons might be able to furnish information as to the identity of the unknown individual or of the location of the laboratory from which these machines had come:

BERNARD GREENGLASS, brother of DAVID GREENGLASS,
ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, residing at Knickerbocker Village,
 former partner of G & R Engineering Company.

DAVID GREENGLASS also advised that there was a possibility that these machines had been transported from the unknown individual's laboratory to the G & R Engineering Company by Sherdel Trucking Company, which is located on Delancey Street, between Sheriff and Columbia Streets, New York City.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

DAVID GREENGLASS also recalled that while the G & R Engineering Company was still in existence, JOEL BARR came in a few times to use the lathe to make some bushings for a fishing rod or something of that nature. DAVID GREENGLASS also recalled that JOEL BARR used to putter at a bench in the rear of the G & R shop, at what seemed to be a radio chassis. GREENGLASS pointed out that this bench also came from the aforementioned unknown individual who gave JULIUS ROSENBERG the lathe and drill press. DAVID GREENGLASS stated that JOEL BARR was not employed by G & R Engineering Company. GREENGLASS was unable to describe in greater detail just what JOEL BARR was working on in connection with the radio chassis.

By teletype dated August 21, 1950, the Washington Field Office advised that a complaint had been received from an unknown woman, to the effect that DAVID GREENGLASS had visited the New York Bargain House at Washington, D. C., owned by CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ, about six weeks prior to August 21, 1950. The complainant said she recognized DAVID GREENGLASS from his photograph in the newspapers.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA LEO H. FRUTKIN that he has not been in Washington, D. C. since he was in the United States Army stationed in Aberdeen, Maryland, except when passing through Washington, D. C. by train during the time he was in the United States Army. GREENGLASS stated that he had never heard of the New York Bargain House in Washington, D. C., and has never heard of CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ. Inasmuch as GREENGLASS has been incarcerated since June 15, 1950, it is apparent that he is not the individual seen at the New York Bargain House.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA FRUTKIN that he does not know the identity of EVELYNE MARSH, whose name appears scratched on the face of the typewriter of JULIUS ROSENBERG. He also said he never noticed this name on ROSENBERG's typewriter.

The following persons advised that they are not acquainted with DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS:

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability,
Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability,
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was contacted by
Sas PATRICK D. PUTNAM and FRANK J. JOHNSTONE,
at Westminster, Maryland.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

MAX YERGAN, former Chairman of the National Negro Congress, who was contacted September 7, 1950, by SA ARTHUR R. WARE.

MR. IRVING MAURICE AFFIAS, 3339 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York, contacted by SA WALTER P. GAVIN on September 8, 1950.

MR. LOUIS ANTELL, Apartment B-2, 1936 - 79th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, contacted by SA WALTER P. GAVIN, on September 9, 1950.

MR. DANIEL S. BARKIN, 9 Dawson Drive, Valley Stream, New York, contacted by SA WALTER P. GAVIN, on September 9, 1950.

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability.

BERNARD LEVINE, 184 Waverly Place, New York City, contacted by SAs ROBERT M. KANE and ROLAND G. KEARNS, on September 9, 1950.

EDWARD LOHSE, JR., 61-27 Gates Avenue, Ridgewood, New York, contacted by SA ROLAND G. KEARNS, on September 13, 1950.

SAMUEL POMERANTZ, 710 Sixth Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey, contacted by SA ROLAND G. KEARNS at 365 East 158th Street, Bronx, New York, on September 13, 1950.

JOHN RESSA, 23-29 99th Street, East Elmhurst, New York, contacted by SA ROBERT M. KANE, on September 11, 1950.

MEYER SUSSMAN, Apartment 59, 50 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, contacted by SAs DANIEL F. O'CONNOR and WALTER C. ROETTING, JR. on September 8, 1950.

The report of SA ROBERT E. MARGASON, dated August 16, 1950, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case entitled, "ALFRED DEAN SLACK, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", reflects that ALFRED DEAN SLACK was shown photographs of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, and that he stated he was not acquainted with either of them.

SA LEO H. FRUTKIN exhibited to DAVID GREENGLASS the gold Driva ladies wristwatch of ETHEL ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS was unable to recall having seen the watch in the possession of ETHEL ROSENBERG, but

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

recalled that while he was working at Pitt Machine Products Company, JULIUS ROSENBERG had mentioned to him that ETHEL had received a watch as a gift. JULIUS ROSENBERG vaguely indicated to him that the watch came from some friends. GREENGLASS was of the opinion that this meant the watch came from the Russians, but said he had no proof to substantiate his opinion. DAVID GREENGLASS said that he had no recollection of having asked ETHEL ROSENBERG about this gift.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA FRUTKIN that he has no information concerning the following individuals, and is not acquainted with them:

ABRAHAM FOOKSON
PHIL HOWARD TEISS
JOSEPH JAFFE
MAX FINESTONE
STANLEY ROBERT RICH
WILLIAM DANZIGER
LEO SHUBERT
ALFRED SARANT
LOUISE SARANT
STANLEY MAGNES

GREENGLASS advised that he had informed the Grand Jury at the Southern District of New York that thirty per cent of the personnel at the Atom Bomb Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, while GREENGLASS was employed there, were "leftists". He was unable to recall the names of these individuals whom he believed to be "leftists", other than those which have been previously reported. He said he had learned that DR. BOHR was a Communist sympathizer only through the general talk at Los Alamos, and that the same was true of HENRY LINSHITZ.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)Contacts Mentioned in Letters of DAVID GREENGLASS

March 11, 1943, from Private DAVE ~~RICK~~, Company D, 11th Battalion, Fort McClellan, Alabama, to Mr. and Mrs. DAVID GREENGLASS, New York City: "Now that I learned all about infantry tactics, I can say one thing. Boy, the Russians are good. Don't tell MOISE ~~BAUM~~ but I'm going to talk him into being in love, I know he will be happy... ~~ITCHIE~~ ~~GEIBAR~~ get a lucky break but who knows, maybe I'll get one too."

GREENGLASS stated that DAVID RICK resides at 266 Rivington Street.

September 8, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS: "I met two very interesting people who I spoke to until now. You see I'm writing from the library.....and today, HY and I just made a date to go see these folks. I believe this couple is on the ball in our way of thinking".

GREENGLASS said that the two very interesting people referred to in this letter were EMANUAL SCHWARTZ and his wife, ETHEL ~~SCHWARTZ~~. HY, he said, was HY ~~ADLER~~, 647 Fall Street, Bronx, New York. GREENGLASS described ADLER as a Communist in thought.

On July 24, 1950, SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, JR. exhibited photographs of DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS to Mr. FLOYD ELWYN, SR., Superintendent, 85 Barrow Street, Greenwich Village, New York City, who was formerly the superintendent at 65 Morton Street, New York City. Mr. ELWYN advised that the photograph of RUTH GREENGLASS resembles an individual who has visited Apartment 4-N, 85 Barrow Street, during the past six months. He said that this apartment is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. MILTON ~~GOLDSTEIN~~ and that he considered Mrs. GOLDSTEIN to be a Communist. Mr. ELWYN also advised that the photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS appears somewhat familiar and that he possibly could have been a visitor to either 65 Morton Street or 85 Barrow Street, New York City.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

On August 31, 1950, RUTH GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON that she is not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. MILTON GOLDSTEIN and has not visited at either 85 Barrow Street or 65 Morton Street. On September 8, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA HARRINGTON that he is not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. MILTON GOLDSTEIN and has not visited at either 85 Barrow Street or 65 Morton Street.

The investigation regarding HERMAN EINSOHN and Dr. GEORGE BERNHARDT, who are mentioned in the statement of DAVID GREENGLASS in the details of this report, has been reported in detail on pages 18 through 22 in the report of SA JAMES P. LEE, dated September 8, 1950, at New York, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESPIONAGE-R." This investigation verified the reference to EINSOHN and tended to verify the reference to BERNHARDT in that ROSENBERG made inquiry of Dr. BERNHARDT concerning the necessity for obtaining small-pox vaccination certificates for an Army veteran to make a trip to Mexico. However, ROSENBERG did not identify GREENGLASS to Dr. BERNHARDT.

On September 15, 1950, Mr. IRVING WOLF, Division of Veterans Administration, New York City Department of Welfare, Room 801, 500 Park Avenue, New York City, advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS that RUTH GREENGLASS had applied to him for financial assistance on September 11, 1950, but that he had refused the application because she failed to keep an appointment with him on September 15, 1950, to furnish further information. RUTH GREENGLASS in her application, which was made available by Mr. WOLF, had furnished background information concerning herself and DAVID GREENGLASS and their family which has been previously reported.

She advised that she and her husband have the following outstanding debts:

A. FEIT (uncle), 1038 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York - \$400.00
R. FEIT (aunt), 63 Sheriff Street, New York City - \$1800.00
BERNARD GREENGLASS (brother) - \$650.00
SAMUEL GREENGLASS (brother) - \$500.00
ANNA SEIDENBERG (neighbor), 265 Rivington Street, New York City - \$150.00
Goldsmith Brothers Department Store, New York City - \$30.00 (Balance on typewriter.)
Unlisted telephone number Orchard 4-5194 - \$7.53

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

RUTH GREENGLASS advised that the above debts had been contracted for business purposes and because of their personal troubles. She said that their assets consist of a \$50 balance in a bank account at Public National Bank, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, and that DAVID GREENGLASS has a \$500 life insurance policy No. 12148 with the Equitable Life Assurance Company, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

She said that Mrs. MURDOCH of the Prison Association, 135 East 15th Street, New York City, telephone AL4-9718, had given her \$10 on September 7, 1950. She said that DAVID'S brother, SAMUEL GREENGLASS is not willing to assist them financially and that his brother, BERNARD, whose wife died on September 9, 1950, is unable to assist them. She said that his sister, ETHEL ROSENBERG and her husband, JULIUS, are in jail and that her parents Mr. and Mrs. VAX PRINTZ, who operate a small dry goods store, are unable to assist them. She said that her sister, DOROTHY ABEL, and DOROTHY'S husband, LOUIS ABEL, are unable to assist. Neither DAVID nor RUTH GREENGLASS have any other relatives who could be of financial assistance.

JUL 15 1965

NY 65-15336

LEADS

No leads are being set forth in this report inasmuch as this case is being given continuous and expeditious attention, and all leads are being set forth by teletype or letter.

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NY 65-15336

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of
SA JOHN W. LEWIS, dated September 26, 1950, at New York, New York,
are as follows:

- T-1 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted], according to
El Paso letter dated July 28, 1950.
- T-2 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted], according to
El Paso letter dated July 28, 1950.
- T-3 b2 b7D DR. HAROLD TRAVIN, 117 West 13th Street,
New York City, contacted by SA NICHOLAS
WULTICH, on August 5, 1950.
- T-4 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]
- T-5 b7C b7D [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]
- T-6 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]
- T-7 SEYMOUR NEWMAN, Army Hall, College of the
City of New York, New York City, contacted
by SA WALTER C. ROETTING, JR. on
September 7, 1950.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN, 8/5/50, New York.

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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS.

FILE

SUBJECT DAVID + RUTH GREENGLASS

FILE NO. 65-59028

VOLUME NO. 8

SERIALS

333 - 397

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File No: 65-59028
Section 8Re: David GreenglassDate: 11/1/81
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
333	10.9.50	HQ let AAG	1	1	
334	10.12.50	NY let HQ	1	1	
334	10.27.50	HQ let CG	1	1	
335	9.29.50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
336	10.3.50	AQ let HQ	1	1	b1
337	10.18.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
338	10.12.50	HQ let Atomic Energy Comm.	1	1	
339	10.23.50	NY let HQ	1	1	
340	10.27.50	NY let HQ	1	1	
-		Search Slips	5	5	b1 b2 b7c
341	10.20.50	NK Report HQ	3	3	
342	10.27.50	Hennrich memo to Belmont	1	0	Ref DOE

18
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File No: 65-59028
section 8Re: David GreenglassDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	10.10.50	Belmont memo to Ladd	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-531
NR	10.10.50	NY TT HQ	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-533
343	10.25.50	INTERNAL MEMORANDUM CAPTIONED JULIUS JETHEL ROSENBERG w/ and	1	1	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-560
NR	10.10.50	NY let HQ	3	+	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-554
NR	10.25.50	Kelly memo to Hornrich	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-560
344	10-12-50	NY let HQ	1	1	
344	10.30.50	HQ let AL	1	1	
345	10.30.50	NY Report	15	15	
345	11.15.60	NY let NY	1	1	
NR	11.1.50	HQ memo Atomic Energy Comm.	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-562
346	10.30.50	CIA memo HQ	-	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT HANDLED BY CIA (2)
347	10.30.50	Atomic Energy Comm. let HQ	-	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT HANDLED BY ERDA (1)
348	11.15.50	HQ let AAG	1	1	
			30	20	0 0 10 3
			REV	REL	DEV REF PRESUMED PREPROC

File No: 65-59028
section 8Re: David GreenglassDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	11.18.50	NY let HQ	2	2	
349	10.27.50	CG Report HQ	11	11	b1 b2 b7c b7D
350	11.29.50	EP let HQ	2	2	
351	11.27.50	CG TT HQ	1	1	
351	11.30.50	HQ TT CG	1	1	
352	12.19.50	CG Report HQ	10	10	b1 b2 b7c b7D
352	1.4.51	HQ let CG	1	1	
353	12.27.50	NY Report	11	11	b2 b7D
354	1.4.51	HQ let AAG	1	1	
355	1.6.51	BS Report	7	7	b1 b2 b7D
355	1.22.51	HQ let to BS	1	1	b1
NR	11.20.50	Inspection Report	2	2	b1

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File No: 65-59028

Re: David Greenglass

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
356	1.19.51	CG let to HQ	1	1	
357	1.20.51	CG Rpt HQ	3	3	
357	1.29.51	HQ let to AAG	1	1	
NR	1.29.51	Hennrich memo to Belmont	2	2	
NR	1.24.51	NY let HQ	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-680
NR	1.30.51	HQ let NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-680
NR	2.11.51	NY let HQ	1	1	
NR	2.11.51	HQ let to AL	1	1	
358	1.20.51	CG let HQ	1	1	
NR	1.27.51	HQ let AEC	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-675
NR	1.19.51	HQ let NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-654
359	1.26.51	NY let HQ	1	1	b1

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REV REL DEN REF PRESUMED PREPROC

File No: 65-59028

Re: David Greenglass

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	2.26.51	NY TT HQ	3	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-813 ✓
360	2.2.51	AL let HQ	1	1	b1
361	2.12.51	NY Rept HQ	16	16	
361	2.26.51	HQ let AAG	1	1	
362	2.5.51	NY TT HQ	3	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-702 ✓
363	2.19.51	AQ Rept HQ	1	1	
NR	2.16.51	NY TT HQ	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-707 ✓
NR	2.22.51	NY TT HQ	3	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-818 ✓
NR	2.24.51	NY TT HQ	6	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-812
NR	2.26.51	AL Rept HQ	4	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-741
NR	3.1.51	Hennrich memo to Belmont	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-751
NR	3.1.51	HQ TT NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-754
			43	19	0 0 24 0
			REV	REL	DEN REF PRESUMED PREPR

File No: 65-59028

Re: David Greenglass

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	3.3.51	Hennrich memo to Belmont	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-777
NR	3.3.51	HQ TT NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-777
NR	3.14.51	AL TT HQ	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-934
NR	4.3.51	HQ let NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-957
364	4.3.51	AQ rept HQ	3	3	b7c
364	4.17.51	HQ let AAG	1	1	
365	4.5.51	NY TT HQ	1	1	
366	4.6.51	memo	1	1	
367	4.14.51	NY Rept HQ + Encl	3/10	3/10	
368	4.18.51	NY let HQ	2	2	
369	4.18.51	Belmont memo to Ladd	1	1	
370	4.17.51	HQ let AEC	1	1	

22 REV 23 REL 0 DEN 0 REF 5 PRESUMED 0 PREPROC

File No: 65-59028Re: David GreenglassDate: _____
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
371	4.17.51	NY TT HQ	1	1	
372	4.25.51	HQ let NY	1	1	
373	5.2.51	NY let HQ	1	1	
NR	5.4.51	HQ let NY	1	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1045
374	5.9.51	HQ let Bureau of Prisons	1	1	
NR	5.23.51	Hennrich memo to Belmont + encl	1/20	-	JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1091
375	5.23.51	AQ Rept HQ	4	4	
376	6.5.51	NY let HQ	1	1	
376	6.13.51	HQ let NY	1	1	
NR	7.2.51	HQ let NY	2	0	b1
377	7.6.51	NY TT HQ	1	1	
378	7.27.51	NY Rept HQ	9	9	

44 REL 20 REL 2 DEN 0 REF 22 PRESUMED 0 PREPROX

File No: 65-59028

Re: David Greenglass

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
378	7.27.51	NY let HQ	1	1	
378	8.17.51	Lamphere memo to Hennrich	1	1	
379	8.17.51	" " "	1	1	
380	8.29.51	Routing slip / note	1/1	1/1	
381	10.22.51	3rd party let HQ	2	2	
381	10.30.51	HQ let to 3rd party	1	1	
NR	10.25.51	HQ let to PH	2	2	b1
382	12.13.51	NY let HQ	1	1	
-	-	Search Slips	6	6	b2 b7c
NR	2.17.52	Property Inventory	1	1	
NR	2.19.52	PH TT HQ	2	2	
NR	2.26.52	HQ let CG	1	1	

21 21 0 0 0 0
REV REL DEN REF PRESUMED PREPROD

File No: 65-59028Re: David GreenglassDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	8.15.51	memo	2	2	
383	5.3.52	HQ let NY	1	1	
384	5.5.52	Harbo memo to Nichols + EBF	1/83	1/83	
NR	6.2.52	memo	1	1	
385	8.5.52	CV let HQ	3	3	
NR	9.1.52	Inventory of Property	1	1	
386	9.22.52	SF let to HQ	1	1	
387	12.16.52	PH A/T HQ	3	3	
387	12.17.52	HQ let AAG	2	2	
388	1.7.53	HQ A/T BS	2	2	
389	1.9.53	BS TT HQ	3	3	
389	1.13.53	HQ A/T PH	2	2	

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PREPAC

File No: 65-59028Re: David GreenglassDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	1.7.53	NY TT HQ	3	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1439
390	12.30.52	PH A/T HQ	4	4	b7c
391	1.9.53	HQ let AAG	1	1	
392	1.29.53	Brisigan memo to Belmont	3	3	
NR	2.1.53	Property Inventory	1	1	
393	1.16.53	PH A/T HQ	4	4	
393	2.2.53	HQ let PH	1	1	
394	2.16.53	PH let HQ	2	2	
394	2.26.53	HQ let BS	1	1	b7c
NR	3.24.53	HQ A/T PH	2	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1574
NR	3.17.53	NY A/T HQ	3	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1570
NR	3.24.53	HQ let AAG	5	-	DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENT JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-1570
			30	17	0 0 13 0
			REV	REL	DEN REF PRESUMED PRE PROC

Re: David Greenglass

Date: _____
(month/year)

FBI/DOJ

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

October 5, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the investigation of the above captioned matter there is enclosed herewith the report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated September 26, 1950, at New York.

As additional information is developed you will be furnished additional reports.

Enclosure

65-59028

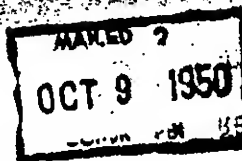
RJL:hc

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040PWT/IMW
ON 11/24/8

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EX-26

165-59028-333
OCT 10 1950



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12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 12, 1950

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-59192)

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 9/18/50, furnishing information re THOMAS A. FINEBERG, who is probably identical with THOMAS A. FINEBERG, whose name was furnished to HARRY GOLD by DAVID GREENGLASS as a possible recruit at Los Alamos.

The files of the New York Office do not contain any additional information re FINEBERG.

Bureau authority is requested for Chicago to interview THOMAS A. FINEBERG to determine if an attempt has been made to recruit him for Soviet espionage, and for information in his possession concerning GREENGLASS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

cc Chicago (65-3431)

RECORDED - 8

INDEXED - 5

65-59028-334
OCT 13 1950
25

MJM:JP

65-15936

OCT 16 1950
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC, CHICAGO

October 27, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

65-59028-334

RECORDED
EX-29

Reference is made to New York letter dated October 12, 1950, recommending an interview with Thomas A. Finsberg.

The Chicago Office should immediately conduct this interview for the purpose of ascertaining any information Finsberg possesses concerning David Greenglass, and in order to determine if Finsberg were ever approached by anyone in an effort to persuade him to furnish classified information to the Soviet Intelligence Service.

65-59028

RJL:hc
CC: NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/88 BY 5042/DAW/IMW

MAILED 2
OCT 28 1950
COMM - FBI

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

REC'D-10780H.2 OFFICE

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OCT 27 3 34 PM '50

55 NOV 4 1950

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1950

TELETYPE

93097

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/88 BY 3042 PWT/lmw~~

WASHINGTON 106 NEWARK 10 FROM NEW YORK

29 11-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

DEFERRED

G.I.R.-I

DAVID GREENGLASS, WAS., ESP - R. REREP OF SA JOHN W. LEWIS DATED JUNE TWENTY SIX, FIFTY, WHEREIN IT REFLECTS ON PAGE SEVENTYSIX THAT THE NAME, ~~M. DALY~~, APPEARED IN SMALL TELEPHONE BOOK FOUND IN GREENGLASS-S APARTMENT. ON AUG THIRTYONE, FIFTY, GREENGLASS ADVISED SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON THAT HE BELIEVES HE FURNISHED THE NAME, M. DALY, TO HARRY GOLD AS A POSSIBLE RECRUIT AT LOS ALAMOS. DALY INTERVIEWED SEPT TWENTY-EIGHT, FIFTY, ADVISING HE VAGUELY RECALLS GREENGLASS AND DENIES BEING APPROACHED BY THE LATTER. SUBSEQUENT TO READING OF THE ARREST OF GREENGLASS, DALY MADE INQUIRY OF EDWIN STANG, TWENTY-FIVE LOCKWOOD DRIVE, ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY, AND SIDNEY LANCIT, IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY, NEWARK BUSINESS TELEPHONE NUMBER, MARKET TWO - EIGHT TWO FOUR TWO, IN AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH IN HIS MIND GREENGLASS-S IDENTITY. STANG AND LANCIT BOTH ASSIGNED TO LOS ALAMOS PROJECT WHILE SERVING IN US ARMY AT APPROX SAME TIME AS GREENGLASS. STANG AND LANCIT BOTH INFORMED DALY THEY REGALLED GREENGLASS. HOWEVER, DALY UNAWARE OF EXTENT OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE. NEWARK REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW STANG AND LANCIT PROVIDING NEWARK INDICES INDICATE INTERVIEW UNDESIRABLE. NO RECORD IN NY INDICES ON EITHER OF THESE INDIVIDUALS.

SCHEIDT

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SEP 10 1950

65-59028-335

END

WA AND NK ACK AND DISC PLS

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Albuquerque
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
 ESPIONAGE - R

TOP SECRET

DATE: October 3, 1950

TOP SECRET

G.I.R.-1

By letter to Albuquerque dated June 21, 1950, the Bureau advised that it appears conclusively established that DAVID GREENGLASS is identical with unknown subject [REDACTED] (TS) 9-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

By letter dated July 13, 1950, from Albuquerque to the Director, it was suggested that [REDACTED] might be two different individuals and that [REDACTED] might be identical with WILLIAM SPINDEL, because the names were phonetically similar and because SPINDEL was a close associate of GREENGLASS at Los Alamos and was also known to have had Communist connections. (TS) 9-1
 BS-1
 2-1

It was suggested that the Bureau might desire to re-contact [REDACTED] in an effort to determine whether it was possible that [REDACTED] might be two different people. The New York City Office was requested to reinterview GREENGLASS concerning SPINDEL keeping in mind that he may be identical with unknown subject [REDACTED] (TS) b1
 TOP SECRET
 DEFERRED RECORDING

The New York Office advised by letter to the Director dated June 20, 1950, that DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS had denied that WILLIAM SPINDEL was engaged in espionage activity to their knowledge. (U)

In view of the information furnished by DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, the case captioned "Unknown Subject, was., Espionage - R" is being closed in the Albuquerque Office. (TS) b1
 TOP SECRET

The case "Unknown Subject, DAVID GREENGLASS, was., Espionage - R" is still pending in the Albuquerque Office. (U)

JJM:MRB
 65-19

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw
 Declassify on: OADR 12/29/82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF

DATE

10/17/78

RECORDED - 6
 INDEXED - 6

1/5-59028-336
 OCT 24 1950

Classified by 2255
 Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

55 OCT 21 1950

TOP SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 18, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

☒ Tolson
☐ Ladd
☐ Clegg
☐ Glavin
☒ Nichols
☐ Rosen
☐ Tracy
☐ Harbo
☐ Mohr
☐ Tele. Room
☐ Nease
☐ Gandy

Mr. Whalen called from New York at 11:45. He advised that Greenglass had just entered a plea of guilty to the superseding indictment which was returned on October 10. Bond was continued in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the case was set over for December 4, which is the date for filing motions on the other subjects in the case.

Action:

None. For your information.

CEH:bar

HANDLED BY 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

RECORDED - 129

165-59028-337
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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

56 OCT 23 1950

RECEIVED

CONFIDENTIAL
VIA MAILSON

Date: October 12, 1950

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building T-3
16th & Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/11MW
ON 11/24/8

Attention: Captain John A. Waters, Jr.
Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your letter dated September 25, 1950, which was in reply to a letter directed to you under date of August 25, 1950. If you will refer to our previous letter you will note that we asked you for a statement as to the accuracy of the information which Greenglass has admitted providing Julius Rosenberg, as set forth in our referenced letter. We would appreciate receiving your views with respect to this matter.

With reference to the last paragraph of your referenced letter, we have called to the attention of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice the advisability of their contacting you in order to straighten out any problems which may arise with respect to making public at a trial the data of a restricted nature which Greenglass has admitted furnishing to his Soviet espionage contacts. We also called to the attention of the Criminal Division the problem which is posed by the fact that your witnesses could not testify and disclose certain classified matters at a public trial.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

hc
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F. B. I.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 23, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

(Bureau file 65-59192)

Rebulet September 19, 1950, and Chicago letter dated September 11, 1950.

On October 17, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS that he had heard through WILLIAM SPINDEL that prior to GREENGLASS' arrival at the Los Alamos atom bomb project, that one of the personnel there had been transferred because he had written revolutionary tracts to the censor. GREENGLASS said that he was unable to recall the name of this individual, although he believed that SPINDEL had mentioned the name to him, and he recalled that it was a Jewish name. GREENGLASS also advised that he understood that WILLIAM SPINDEL was transferred from the Los Alamos atom bomb project because SPINDEL'S wife belonged to some Communist front organization.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

GREENGLASS said that he was unable to recall having known an individual named JOHN FRANCIS KLOD or JOHN FRANCIS KLODZINSKI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

RECORDED - 123

OCT 24 1950

INDEXED - 123

cc:Chicago (65-3421)
cc:Albuquerque (65-39)

58 NOV 1 1950
65-15336

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R.-1

141

Enclosed herewith to El Paso is a letter addressed to Mrs. VICTOR ANDERSON, 4205 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Texas, which is postmarked Las Cruces, New Mexico, August 11, 1950, and bears no return address. This letter was received from the Albuquerque Office by letter, October 18, 1950, which states the letter was found by Mrs. JUNE FREDA, cashier at the Sky Chef Restaurant, Municipal Airport. The letter is signed "ETHEL". It is a friendly letter and among other things, asks Mrs. ANDERSON to give the enclosed clipping to HENRY. Enclosed with the letter is a clipping from Time magazine dated July 31, 1950, which mentions the arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS. Around the margin, apparently in ETHEL's handwriting, is written the following:

"HENRY read this again. The man's name was GREENGLASS.
Evidently that's where you got this glass bottle".

El Paso is requested to interview HENRY for information he may have concerning GREENGLASS, if there is no derogatory information on him in possession of El Paso Office.

If this matter is found to be of no interest, the letter may be returned to Mrs. ANDERSON.

A photograph of GREENGLASS is also enclosed to El Paso.

cc: 2 El Paso (3 enc.)
Albuquerque

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/26/82 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

65-59028-340

OCT 28 1950

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65-15336

JNL/rg

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1950
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE
FBI - EL PASO
FBI - NEW YORK

51 NOV 3 1950

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Wampler Room 2341
Subj. Thomas R. Fineberg

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
Exact Spelling _____ Searchers _____
All References _____ Initial WJ/3
Subversive Ref. _____ Date 10/22/50
Main File _____
Restricted to Locality of _____

Classified by 3040 PWT/mw

FILE NUMBER

Declassify on: OADR 12/1/8

I 116-1486-2 p 2
I 65-59028-143 and 171
I 100-191625-178
I 65-59028-294
I 100-190625-1649
I 65-59028-323
Thomas R. Hawn
LT 65-59028-294, 323
NAT 62-85293-6 and 178
TOM
NAT 100-3-76-276 and 9
NAT 100-359192-150
NAT 87-777-9-210 p 11

X (1) **SECRET**
Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Wampler Room 2244Subj: Tom Fineberg☒ Exact Spelling☒ All References☐ Subversive Ref.☐ Main File☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers

Initial WABDate 10/20/50

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-59028-323

Tom A.

65-59028-323

Thom.

NAT 100-349050-66 pg 2;

ONE

NSA 65-59457

NSA 62-2652

NSA 61-5171-141

NSA 61-3362-43

NSA 61-3362-7

NSA 61-5341-1

NSA 100-295933

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Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Lia. 11 phone Room 224

Subj: One Fineberg

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers Initial AKB
Date 10/29/51

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NY 100 - 120818 - x94, -

(S) [REDACTED]

NY 97 - 2912 - 133, 172, (S)

NSA 62 - 53232 - 3x b1

NSA 61 - 7742 - 10,

NY 100 - 20363 - 3,

NY 100 - 120818 - x20,

NY 61 - 7550 - 1175, 125,

NSA 65 - 57367 - 126, 152,

NY [REDACTED]

NY 61 - 8657 - 28, b2 b7c

NY 100 - 120818 - 343,

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SERVICE UNIT

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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Dampere Room 2244

Subj: One Five Darg

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☒ Exact Spelling

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☒ All References

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☐ Subversive Ref.

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[REDACTED]

NT/100-3-9-511

NT/65-35149-310, p 20

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Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Comptroller Room 2244

Subj: Doctor Five Serv

☒ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☒ All References

Initial NR

☐ Subversive Ref.

Date 10/21/50

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

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Initialed

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NK FILE NO. **65-4076** ets

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/20/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/4,9,12,15/50	REPORT MADE BY BLAKE E. TURNER
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWIN STANG and **SIDNEY LANCIT**, stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, at same time as Subject, did not work or live in same area as Subject and have no knowledge of his activities.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

- HUC
DATE 11/23/82 BY 3042PWT/lmw

DETAILS:

EDWIN STANG, 26 Lockwood Drive, Roselle, New Jersey, who is employed at the **KELLEX CORPORATION**, New York City, advised that he was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from mid-July 1944 to June 28, 1946, part of which time he worked there as a civilian. STANG stated he was assigned to the Ordnance Division. He advised that instant division was separate and apart from the area in which the Subject worked, and further stated that he did not live in the same barracks as did GREENGLASS. STANG stated he knew GREENGLASS casually by sight but did not know him particularly by name and that he had no knowledge regarding his activities at Los Alamos.

SIDNEY LANCIT, 28 Bedford Terrace, Irvington, New Jersey, employed as Sales Manager, Lorstan Studio, 850 Broad Street, Room 405, Newark, New Jersey, advised he was stationed at Los Alamos as a technician, third class, from April or May 1944 to November 1945 when he received his Army discharge. LANCIT stated he worked in the Explosives Research Group. LANCIT further stated he did not work or live in the same area as did GREENGLASS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (65-59192) 3-New York (65-15336) 2-Newark COPIES DESTROYED		65-59028-341 OCT 28 1950 37 <i>No dist. necessary as strictly negative</i> <i>Lamp</i>
25 AUG 22 1961 PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.		RECORDED - 31 <i>[Initials]</i>

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

58 NOV 1 1950

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50285-1

NK 65-4076

LANCIT recalls having been introduced to GREENGLASS and also remembers that he was impressed by the oddity of the Subject's name. LANCIT added that he saw the Subject only occasionally at Los Alamos and had no knowledge regarding his activities.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NK 65-4076

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SIDNEY LANCIT stated that he received a telephone call from M. DALY from New York City who advised him that he, DALY, had been contacted by Bureau Agents who were inquiring about GREENGLASS. DALY informed LANCIT that he had indicated to the Agents that LANCIT knew and worked with GREENGLASS.

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Bureau and Newark 9/29/50.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : MR. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/82 BY 3042 PWT/mmw

To recommend that we conduct an interview with an individual by the name of Thomas A. Fineberg, whose name, according to David Greenglass, was suggested to Harry Gold as a possible recruit at Los Alamos.

DETAILS

When Harry Gold met David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945, and was provided with certain information obtained by Greenglass from the Los Alamos Laboratory, Greenglass also suggested to Gold certain persons who could be recruited. One of these persons was Thomas A. Fineberg. Gold stated he rejected completely the suggestion of Greenglass for security reasons. However, it is believed desirable to interview Fineberg for information concerning his knowledge of Greenglass and to determine whether he ever has been approached by the Soviet Intelligence Service. The background of Fineberg is as follows:

Fineberg was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 22, 1923. He lived in St. Paul until 1938, when his family moved to Chicago. He attended the University of Minnesota from 1940-1942, the University of Chicago from 1942 to 1943, and attended the Ohio State University from June, 1943, to September, 1944, under the Army Students Training Program. He was inducted into the United States Army on November 3, 1942, and was assigned to Los Alamos in June, 1944.

Fineberg is reported to be presently living in Chicago, and to have been a member of a Communist club in the summer quarter of 1947 at the University of Chicago. He was active in the Young Progressives of America as of October, 1948, which organization allegedly is controlled by the Communist Party. He was also a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" during 1941.

RECOMMENDATION

Notwithstanding the Communist activities on the part of this individual, it is believed advisable to interview him, and there is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the Chicago Office instructing them to conduct this interview.

Attachment
R.JL:hc
65-59028

RECORDED - 81

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REFERRED DOG

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JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-560

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York

DATE

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (Bureau File 65-59192)

DAVID GREENGLASS has advised that he furnished the name of Doctor HENRY LINSCHITZ to HARRY GOLD as a possible recruit at Los Alamos.

Mrs. MINNIE LINSCHITZ, 880 West 181st Street, New York City, mother of Doctor HENRY LINSCHITZ, has advised that he is presently employed on the faculty of Syracuse University at Syracuse, New York.

Albany should refer to their investigation of LINSCHITZ under an AEA character for background.

The files of the New York Office reflect that one HENRY LINSCHITZ of 5711 South Kenwood, Chicago, was a member of the "FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS" in 1947 or 1948. There is no derogatory information re LINSCHITZ on file in the New York Office.

Bureau authority is requested for Albany to interview Doctor HENRY LINSCHITZ to determine if an attempt was made to recruit him for Soviet espionage and to obtain information in his possession concerning GREENGLASS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/1/82 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

cc Albany

65-59028-344

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SAC, Albany

October 30, 1950

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

65-59028-344

Reference is made to the memorandum of the New York Office dated October 12, 1950, in which authority was requested for the Albany Office to interview Dr. Henry Linschitz.

In view of the fact that the Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation of Dr. Linschitz is being reopened for additional investigation in that case with a deadline of November 10, 1950, it is believed advisable to withhold conducting any interview with Dr. Linschitz until the completion of that investigation. The Albany Office should, upon the completion of the additional investigation, submit its recommendation relative to conducting an interview with Dr. Linschitz.

cc - New York (65-15336)

65-

65-59192

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RJS

NY FILE NO. 65-15336

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/30/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/21-29; 10/2, 10, 16-20/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. LEWIS
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID GREENGLASS indicted by USGJ, SDNY, 10/10/50 for Conspiracy to Violate Wartime Espionage Statute, Sub-Section A, Section 32, Title 50, USC. JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and MORTON SOBELL are named as co-defendants. HARRY GOLD and RUTH GREENGLASS are named as co-conspirators. Subject entered plea of guilty to above indictment 10/18/50, in USDC, SDNY, with sentence deferred until 12/4/50. GREENGLASS removal hearing on New Mexico indictment adjourned until 12/4/50 by USC, SDNY. Information furnished by DAVID GREENGLASS to JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning Atom Bomb in September, 1945 was classified top secret. Further information obtained concerning instructions given to DAVID GREENGLASS by JULIUS ROSENBERG for contacting Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. DAVID GREENGLASS was exposed to Communism at an early age by JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

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*Corrected copies B. 6, 7, 48 to 7.4
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-59028-345 NOV 2 1950 RECORDED - 84 INDEXED - 84 EX-26
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NY 65-15336

DETAILS:

INDICTMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS IN
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK:

On October 10, 1950, the United States Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, returned an indictment which charges the subject and others with conspiracy to commit espionage. The indictment reads as follows:

The Grand Jury Charges:

"1. On or about November 1, 1944 up to and including June 16, 1950 at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. KAKOVLEV, also known as John, DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL, the defendants herein, did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with HARRY GOLD and RUTH GREENGLASS, named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States of America.

"OVERT ACTS

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 15, 1944, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with RUTH GREENGLASS.

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or

- 1 - Newark (65-4076)
- 1 - Philadelphia (65-4331)
- 1 - San Francisco
- 1 - Washington Field (65-5425)
- 4 - New York

NY 65-15336

about November 20, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money.

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico,

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG went to 266 Stanton Street, New York City.

"5. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

"6. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS and Ruth Greenglass.

"7. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard 'Jello' box.

"8. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 10, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS to a man on First Avenue, New York City.

"9. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS.

NY 65-15336

"10. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

"11. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 14, 1945, the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS boarded a train for New Mexico."

On October 18, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS entered a plea of guilty to the above indictment before Honorable WILLIAM BONDY, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, JUDGE BONDY accepted the guilty plea and adjourned the date of sentence until September 4, 1950. JUDGE BONDY continued GREENGLASS' bail at \$100,000.

REMOVAL HEARING ON NEW MEXICO INDICTMENT:

On October 2, 1950, Honorable EDWARD MC DONALD, United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York, adjourned the hearing for the subject's removal to the District of New Mexico until October 16, 1950, and on the latter date Commissioner MC DONALD adjourned the hearing until December 4, 1950.

PROPOSED METHOD FOR CONTACT WITH SOVIET
EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY:

RUTH GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON that she recalled that DAVID GREENGLASS had told her that in connection with his proposed flight to Mexico City, JULIUS ROSENBERG had instructed DAVID GREENGLASS that upon his arrival in Mexico City he was to write a letter to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City using the name I. JACKSON and to make reference in the letter to the United Nations.

NY 65-15336

DAVID GREENGLASS subsequently advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON that he now recalls that JULIUS ROSENBERG had told him to use the name I. JACKSON in communicating with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City instead of the name J. ROBINSON that had previously come to GREENGLASS' mind. DAVID GREENGLASS also stated that he now recalls that the salutation or the address on the letter was to read "to the Secretary to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union". GREENGLASS stated that the letter was to be a message in his own words but that either three or four points were to be contained in the message according to ROSENBERG'S instructions and that the letter was to read something as follows:

Point I: I am writing this letter in answer to the one you wrote me in which you asked the question about the Soviet position on the United Nations.

Point II: GREENGLASS said that this point was to be a mention of the United Nations.

Point III: GREENGLASS was to state in this portion of the letter that the position that the Soviets took on the United Nations question was good and met with his approval.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION:

In a signed statement dated August 16, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS stated that in September, 1945 he furnished information to JULIUS ROSENBERG regarding an experiment to reduce the amount of plutonium to be used in the Atomic Bomb. By a letter dated October 12, 1950, the Bureau advised that the records of the Atomic Energy Commission reflect that information concerning the above mentioned experiment was classified as top secret in 1945 and is now classified as secret, restricted data with limited circulation.

NY 65-15336

EARLY INFLUENCE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL
ROSENBERG OVER DAVID GREENGLASS:

SAMUEL GREENGLASS, 1384 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York, a partner in the jewelry firm JOHN A. POLTOCK & COMPANY, 15 Maiden Lane, New York City, furnished the following information to Special Agent JOHN W. LEWIS:

Mr. GREENGLASS stated that he is a half-brother of DAVID GREENGLASS. He stated that because of insufficient space in the home of their parents at 64 Sheriff Street, New York City, DAVID GREENGLASS, ETHEL GREENGLASS and BERNARD GREENGLASS occupied an apartment above that of their parents from about 1932 until about 1935. At that time DAVID GREENGLASS was about 14 years of age. His sister, ETHEL, was about seven years older. At that time JULIUS ROSENBERG frequently visited that apartment to see ETHEL GREENGLASS, whom he later married, although he had been forbidden to visit there by ETHEL's parents who disliked him intensely.

SAMUEL GREENGLASS said that he frequently visited this upstairs apartment occupied by his sister and brothers, and found it to be littered with copies of the "Daily Worker" and Communist Party literature. He said that during that period between 1932 and 1935 both JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL GREENGLASS became violent Communists and since that time have maintained that nothing is more important than the Communist cause.

SAMUEL GREENGLASS advised that at the outset DAVID GREENGLASS disliked JULIUS ROSENBERG and resisted the efforts of JULIUS and ETHEL to convert him to Communism. He said, however, that subsequently when JULIUS ROSENBERG bought a chemistry set for DAVID GREENGLASS the two became friendly and JULIUS ROSENBERG was able to influence DAVID considerably toward Communism. SAMUEL GREENGLASS said that he became so concerned about the Communist influence of JULIUS and ETHEL over DAVID GREENGLASS that he offered to pay the transportation to Russia for JULIUS and ETHEL GREENGLASS if they would agree to stay there. He said that they declined this offer, saying that they desired to remain in the United States.

NY 65-15336

INFORMATION CONCERNING ANNE SIDOROVICH

DAVID GREENGLASS advised Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON that he vaguely recalls that when he returned to New York City from Los Alamos on furlough in September, 1945, he had asked JULIUS ROSENBERG why ANNE SIDOROVICH had not contacted him in Albuquerque instead of HARRY GOLD, as had been previously arranged. GREENGLASS said that as far as he could recall JULIUS ROSENBERG had replied, "She couldn't make it." GREENGLASS said that he recalls that JULIUS at no time told him that ANNE SIDOROVICH had not made the trip because of a refusal to do so. GREENGLASS said that he had no information indicating that MIKE SIDOROVICH was a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or the Young Communist League.

- PENDING -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEON HELFAND advised Special Agent A. ROBERT SWANSON that he is not familiar with the name or photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS.

By letter dated September 11, 1950, the Chicago Office furnished information concerning GREENGLASS received from JOHN FRANCIS KLOD, also known as KLODZINSKI. DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he is unable to recall having known an individual at Los Alamos named KLOD or KLODZINSKI. In regard to the information furnished by KLOD, GREENGLASS stated that he understood that WILLIAM SPINDEL had been transferred out of the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant because his wife belonged to a Communist front organization. GREENGLASS also recalled that SPINDEL had told him of another person whose name he does not recall who was transferred from the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant because he had written revolutionary tracts to the censor.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON that he is not acquainted with WALDO McNUTT. He did identify a photograph of RUSSELL McNUTT and advised that RUSSELL McNUTT came to the G & R ENGINEERING COMPANY in the Fall of 1946 with another individual whom DAVID believed came from Tampa, Florida. GREENGLASS at this time furnished substantially the same information concerning RUSSELL McNUTT to Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON as has been previously reported.

Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON also reinterviewed DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the contacts of JULIUS ROSENBERG in the State of New York and the State of Ohio, and GREENGLASS furnished exactly the same information as he had furnished on previous occasions.

Special Agent HARRINGTON exhibited to DAVID GREENGLASS the gold "Drive" lady's wristwatch found in the possession of ETHEL ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS said that he thought this watch belonged to his sister, ETHEL, but was unable to furnish any further information concerning it. DAVID GREENGLASS identified a photograph of VIVIAN GLASSMAN and said that he first met her when he came back from the Army in March, 1946, and that he had met VIVIAN GLASSMAN at the apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG at 10 Monroe Street, New York City. GREENGLASS advised that upon that occasion there were present in the apartment JOEL BARR, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, MILTON MANES, RUTH GREENGLASS, as well as VIVIAN GLASSMAN and himself. He said that in all he saw VIVIAN about four times and knew that she was a girl friend of JOEL BARR.

DAVID GREENGLASS said that one time his brother, BERNARD, told him that he had seen VIVIAN GLASSMAN with JOEL BARR at the shop of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc.

DAVID GREENGLASS was unable to identify the names or photographs of the following individuals:

ALFRED and LOUISE SARANT; MAX STINESTONE; MAX ELITCHER; WILLIAM PERL; MORTON SOBELL; WILLIAM DANZIGER; STANLEY RICH.

He also advised that he is not acquainted with anyone named FOOKSON or SHUBERT.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON exhibited the address books of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS to DAVID GREENGLASS and the latter advised that the only names he recalls having furnished to RUTH GREENGLASS at Albuquerque, New Mexico, for delivery to JULIUS ROSENBERG were ~~HARRY~~ and ~~OPENHEIMER~~. He said that he had given the same names and a list of technicians including ~~SCHUR~~ (BAKER) to JULIUS ROSENBERG when he saw the latter in January, 1945. He does not recall any other names which he furnished to ROSENBERG at that time. He said that after a review of this address book that he believes that he furnished the following names to HARRY GOLD as possible espionage recruits at Los Alamos:

~~HYASLER~~; BEN ~~REDERSON~~; ~~M. DALY~~; J. ~~DI GIACOMO~~; THOMAS A. ~~FINEBERG~~; DR. HENRY ~~LINSCHITZ~~; WILLIAM SPINDEL and EMANUEL ~~SCHWARTZ~~.

He said he also believed that he gave HARRY GOLD a list of employees who were in the technical area in Los Alamos.

Concerning DALY and DI GIACOMO mentioned above, GREENGLASS indicated that he believed these two men to be leftists and said that he never saw either again after he left Los Alamos. He said that THOMAS A. FINEBERG had informed the Army of FINEBERG'S radical tendencies.

JOSEPH DANIEL ~~DI GIACOMO~~, apartment 5A, 171 Sixth Avenue, New York City, who is employed as an engineer at Printing Industries Equipment, Inc., 135 West 20th Street, New York City, advised SA VAPRO L. RITTER that he first became acquainted with DAVID GREENGLASS in the summer of 1944 at which time they were both serving in the United States Army at the Los Alamos Project. DI GIACOMO said that during the time he was at Los Alamos he never worked in the same group or section with GREENGLASS but that they had been quartered together in the same barracks and played cards together on a few occasions.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

DI GIACOMO said that GREENGLASS impressed him as being a leftist because he expressed his admiration for Russia and spoke in favor of opening a Second Front. He also recalled that GREENGLASS had stated that when the Russians were fighting Finland that he was so disturbed he was thinking about volunteering to fight with the Russians.

DI GIACOMO advised that he himself was never approached by GREENGLASS or anyone to furnish information concerning his work or knowledge of the work being performed at Los Alamos. He also advised that he never had any reason to suspect that GREENGLASS or any other person at Los Alamos was in any way involved in furnishing information to outside individuals concerning the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project.

DI GIACOMO advised that the only persons assigned to Los Alamos which to his knowledge might have Communist leanings are WILLIAM SPINDEL and BEN BEDERSON. DI GIACOMO advised that these two men had expressed admiration for the Russians and had strongly favored the opening of a Second Front. He said these men had also made other statements which he was unable to recall at this time but which had lead him to believe they had Communist leanings. He said that to his knowledge GREENGLASS was not closely associated with either SPINDEL or BEDERSON.

The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any derogatory information concerning DI GIACOMO except that furnished above by DAVID GREENGLASS.

MYRON DAILY, 1985 Creston Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised SA VARRO L. RITTER that from about April, 1943 to December, 1945 while he was serving in the United States Army he was assigned to the G-3 Section at Los Alamos which dealt with magnetics. He said that when he read of the arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS in the New York City newspapers he had been unable to recall GREENGLASS but subsequently when discussing the matter with SIDNEY L. LANCIT, Irvington, New Jersey, and EDWIN STANG, 25 Lockwood Drive, Roselle, New Jersey, who described GREENGLASS sufficiently so that he was able to vaguely recall GREENGLASS, he remembered him.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

DALY said that STANG and LANSIT were both assigned to the Los Alamos Project the same time that he was there. DALY stated that he never worked in the same section or group with GREENGLASS and knows nothing about him except that he vaguely recalls that GREENGLASS was working at the Los Alamos Project and believes he saw him only in the barracks. DALY said that he had never been approached by anyone requesting information concerning his work or knowledge of the work being performed at Los Alamos and said that he did not know of anyone at Los Alamos whose beliefs would have made them susceptible to furnishing information to unauthorized persons.

The only previous information in the files of the New York Office concerning DALY is a signed statement which DALY gave SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE concerning a souvenir of normal uranium which DALY had in his possession and which DALY admitted he obtained at Los Alamos through official channels.

By teletype dated September 29, 1950, the Newark Office was requested to interview SIDNEY L. LANSIT and EDWIN STANG concerning their information about GREENGLASS.

The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any derogatory information concerning DR. HENRY LINSCHITZ. The latter's mother, MRS. MINNIE LINSCHITZ, 880 West 181st Street, New York City, advised SA MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH that DR. LINSCHITZ is now employed on the faculty of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. By letter of October 12, 1950, the Bureau was requested to authorize the Albany Office to interview DR. HENRY LINSCHITZ to determine if an attempt was made to recruit him for Soviet espionage and to obtain information in his possession concerning DAVID GREENGLASS.

The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any derogatory information concerning THOMAS A. ~~EINERBERG~~ other than that contained in Chicago letter to the Bureau of September 18, 1950, in instant case.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

By letter dated October 12, 1950, the Bureau was requested to grant authority to the Chicago Office to interview FINEBERG to determine if an attempt was made to recruit him for Soviet espionage as well as to obtain information in his possession concerning GREENGLASS.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON that the only reference made by JULIUS ROSENBERG to friends who were working in upstate New York was a comment made in the latter part of 1947 or early part of 1948 by JULIUS to the effect that he had a friend working in Upstate New York in Jet Research. GREENGLASS said that he did not know anyone employed either by Republic Aviation or Vultee Aircraft.

GREENGLASS advised that about September, 1946 JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that he had been to a friend's house where he met an old schoolmate, a Hungarian, STEVE JAVNA. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that JAVNA was working for the Wright Aviation Company on design and development of a solenoid pump which was to be used to feather the propellers, hydraulically, for the XB-36 airplane. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that JAVNA had said that he had quit his job with Wright Aircraft and opened his own company called Magnetic Devices Company in Long Island City, New York, and had later moved this business to New Jersey and had obtained a contract for the manufacture of the above mentioned solenoid pump.

ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that he had been able to persuade JAVNA to let the G & R Engineering Company have a contract for the manufacture of certain parts of the pump. GREENGLASS stated that JAVNA gave a contract to the G & R Engineering Company for about 1300 pairs of parts for the pump. GREENGLASS said that he met JAVNA in the G & R shop very often and that on one occasion he went out with him to buy a machine part. He said at that time JAVNA indicated to him that he was a Marxist. GREENGLASS said that JULIUS ROSENBERG told him he had known JAVNA in college.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS that STEVE JAVNA had told him that he is a Marxist. GREENGLASS said that he did not know whether this meant that JAVNA was an active or only a theoretical Communist. GREENGLASS said that he understood that JAVNA himself had designed the Solenoid pump for the XB-36 while working for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and for that reason had subsequently been able to get the contract to produce this pump. He said the G & R Engineering Company produced only the solenoid core and the cap and that JAVNA had furnished plans to the G & R Engineering Company only for the two parts that were produced by that company and never furnished the whole plans for the solenoid pump. He said, however, that he believed that since ROSENBERG and JAVNA were such good friends that ROSENBERG could have obtained the whole plans from JAVNA if he had wanted them.

GREENGLASS said that the original sub-contract obtained from JAVNA by G & R Engineering Company called for a payment of \$3000 but that ROSENBERG kept raising the price until ultimately JAVNA had paid about \$10,000 for this sub-contract. GREENGLASS said, however, that the G & R Engineering Company did not make much on this contract because it had insufficient equipment to do all of the work and had much of the work done by the Sturtevant Company, Bronx, New York.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that DAVID GREENGLASS had obtained a Blue Cross Hospital Plan, contract number 2915742, on the basis of a group contract while employed as a machine shop foreman at the G & R Engineering Company, 300 East 2nd Street, New York City, and that this contract was cancelled October 14, 1949, but that GREENGLASS still holds a hospitalization contract on direct payment from home at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. This informant advised that RUTH GREENGLASS was hospitalized on the following dates:

March 3, 1949; February 14, 1950; May 16, 1950, and June 13, 1950.

NY 65-1536

LEADS

No leads are being set forth in this report inasmuch as this case is being given continuous and expeditious attention and all leads are being set forth by letter or teletype.

NY 65-15336

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informant mentioned in the report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS dated October 30, 1950 at New York is identified as follows:

T-1

MISS EDNA POWERS, Assistant to the Vice President, Blue Cross Hospital Plan, 80 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who was contacted by SA MARK J. LAWLESS, October 10, 1950.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS dated September 28, 1950, at New York.

65-59028-345

SAC, NEW YORK

November 15, 1950

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
New York File 65-15396

There are attached hereto corrected copies of Pages 6, 7 and 8 of the report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated October 30, 1950, at New York City.

These pages have been changed in order to include in the details information which appeared in the Administrative Section of Special Agent Lewis' report as it is believed to be pertinent information.

Enclosures
65-99088

cc: Albany (Enclosure)
Albuquerque (Enclosure) (65-39)
Chicago (Enclosure) (65-3431)
Cleveland (Enclosure)
Los Angeles (Enclosure)
Newark (Enclosure) (65-1076)
Philadelphia (Enclosure) (65-1331)
San Francisco (Enclosure)
Washington Field (Enclosure) (65-5425)

RJL:hc

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/87 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

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JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-562

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ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

November 15, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There are attached hereto one copy each of the following reports in this matter:

Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated October 27, 1950, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated October 30, 1950, at New York City.

Enclosures

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/lmn
ON 11/26/88

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65-59028

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Director, FBI

November 18, 1950

SAC, New York

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Was "Phil"
DAVID GREENGLASS - Informant
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/28/86 BY 3042 PHT/lmw

DAVID GREENGLASS has pleaded guilty to a charge of Soviet espionage in the Southern District of New York and is now awaiting sentence. His brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG, is awaiting trial in SDNY for Soviet espionage, and has declined to furnish any information concerning his espionage activities. GREENGLASS and ROSENBERG were in business together from 1946 to 1949. During that association GREENGLASS gleaned fragmentary bits of information which have led to the identification of numerous persons involved in an espionage network operated by ROSENBERG.

DAVID GREENGLASS believes that one of ROSENBERG's espionage contacts may be "Phil". GREENGLASS is positive that he would recall the last name if he heard it. "Phil's" last name is probably a Russian name. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that "Phil" is an electrical engineer he knows from college and that "Phil" is a member of the FANU. ROSENBERG has a high regard for "Phil" who is agreeable to ROSENBERG's political views.

About 1947, JULIUS ROSENBERG made a trip to Connecticut, ostensibly to get business for his firm, the Pitt Machine Products Co. Inc. Upon his return he told DAVID GREENGLASS he had been in touch with "Phil", who was purchasing agent for a plant in Connecticut which had war contracts. The plant has a big machine shop and experimental laboratory. One of the products made in the plant was recording tape for sound recording. The tape was made of paper or fabric. One of the processes in the plant involved the use of an endless copper belt. "Phil" and ROSENBERG had discussed the possibility of Pitt Machine Products taking a contract to connect the endless copper belt by brazing or welding. GREENGLASS made some tests in this regard but found Pitt's machinery to be inadequate for this job. ROSENBERG was able to contact "Phil" at the plant by calling a New York Office where his call would be connected with the plant in Connecticut.

GREENGLASS saw "Phil" on one occasion when the latter came to Pitt Machine Products at New York City apparently to contact JULIUS ROSENBERG. At that time "Phil" discussed with ROSENBERG and GREENGLASS the possibility of their producing steel reels for "Phil's" firm. These reels were to be similar to those used for moving picture film but to be used for recording tape. The reels were to be about 8 inches in diameter and 8 millimeters thick. Pitt Machine Products did not have the equipment to produce the reels and never produced anything for "Phil's" plant.

ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS he had visited at "Phil's" home in Connecticut and is under the impression that ROSENBERG said "Phil" bought an old house which he had remodelled, and that "Phil" has a wife and two children.

SS-

JVL:IM

cc - 65-15348

- 65-15348

2 cc - New Haven

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58

Letter to Director
NY 65-

GREENGLASS describes "Phil" as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	About 28
Height:	Short
Weight:	Medium
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Swarthy
Peculiarities:	Speaks very precise English

GREENGLASS believes he was told that "Phil" had received a promotion from purchasing agent to general manager.

A review of the books of Pitt Machine Products by DAVID GREENGLASS failed to indicate that "Phil's" firm had been charged for the experiments made by GREENGLASS concerning the endless copper belt. A review of the list of ROSENBERG's classmates at City College of New York and a review of persons investigated in Connecticut in connection with the ROSENBERG network failed to identify "Phil."

After a review of New York City telephone directories, DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he believed "Phil's" employer might be Audie Devices, Inc., or Micrograph Products, Inc. Inquiry of the latter firm's switchboard operator at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City reflects their plant is at Jamaica, N. Y., and that they have no plant in Connecticut. The switchboard operator at Audie Devices, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York City advised that their plant is located at Glenbrook, Conn.

New Haven is requested to conduct investigation immediately at Audie Devices, Inc., Glenbrook, Conn., to identify "Phil." If it is ascertained "Phil" has not been employed there, investigation should be conducted at Connecticut plants which have produced recording tape.

Information has been received by the New York Office to the effect that plans are being made for ROSENBERG's espionage contacts to leave the United States by Christmas of this year.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-3421
MADE AT DATE PERIOD MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 10/27/50 10/13/50 W. HULON PAXMAN WRP:hmb
TITLE CHARACTER
DAVID GREENGLASS, Was. ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of facts:

[REDACTED] MANUEL
SCHWARTZ, in a signed statement, advises he became acquainted with the subject late in 1944 or early in 1945. SCHWARTZ believes that GREENGLASS' work at Los Alamos would give the subject knowledge of the outside proportions of the Atomic Bomb. SCHWARTZ does not recall GREENGLASS asking for or receiving information and believes GREENGLASS would not have understood the physics of the information in the possession of SCHWARTZ pertaining to the Atomic Bomb. SCHWARTZ has not seen the subject since leaving Los Alamos.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- R U C -

Classified by 3042 PWT/Imk
Declassify on: OADR 12/16/81

Approved: *[Signature]* SAC

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Chicago File 65-3421

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG

The files of the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, contain the following information pertaining to THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, ASN 16145707, was at Los Alamos as a member of the Special Engineer Detachment from about June 1944 to March 1946. He was born May 22, 1923 at St. Paul, Minnesota. His father ISADORE FINEBERG was born in Poland and his mother DOROTHY FITZSHALL was born in the United States. He gave his address in July 1945 as 645 Gordon Ter., Chicago, Illinois. His file contained no unfavorable information.

~~FINEBERG~~
A report of the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the Illinois State Legislature prepared in 1948 by Mr. CHARLES E. KRUGER contains information pertaining to members of the Communist Club at the University of Chicago. This information includes the following:

"THOMAS ALLEN FINEBERG, 5315 Drexel, Chicago, born May 22, 1923, St. Paul, Minn. Jewish. A.S.N. 16145707, 9/13/43 to 3/4/44. Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois 1938-40. University of Minnesota, 1940-42. In 1940 when he first applied for admittance to University of Chicago, and only 17 years of age, he wrote of his ideals and aspirations as 'The Ultimate success I hope to reach is a professorship at some University so that I might carry on research in math or chemistry. I have recently become very much interested in politics and economics. I am a staunch advocate of wage and hour laws, reciprocal trade agreements, and many other new deal ideas. One of my pet hopes is that after this war is ended, and International Government may be set up with elected representatives from all nations, having power to make and enforce international laws, thereby ending wars'."

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

b7D

MANUEL SCHWARTZ; ETHEL SCHWARTZ

The files of the AEC Security Office, Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect that MANUEL SCHWARTZ was a civilian employee of the LANS from July 6, 1944 to January 15, 1946. In a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated July 17, 1944, he gave his address as 1028 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. He was born December 28, 1917, at Winnipeg, Canada. His father SAMUEL SCHWARTZ was born in Russia. His wife ETHEL LEX SCHWARTZ was employed in Group A-4 of the LANS from July 15, 1944 to August 27, 1945. His parents-in-law ENO SHAGAM and ABEL SHAGAM were both born in Russia. MANUEL SCHWARTZ was a Canadian citizen at the time he was at Los Alamos. The Security file contained no unfavorable information.

The files of the Personnel Office, LANS, Los Alamos, New Mexico, reflect that at the time of his termination SCHWARTZ was working in Group T-7 under Dr. EDWARD TELLER. On December 29, 1944, TELLER advised the Personnel Office by memorandum that SCHWARTZ could be released to transfer to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago without effecting the work at Los Alamos.

On August 6, 1950 MANUEL SCHWARTZ was interviewed at his residence, 1026 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, by Special Agents JEREMIAH J. HURLEY and W. RULON PAXMAN. SCHWARTZ stated that he was presently a student at the Illinois Institute of Technology and is working for his Ph.D. degree in physics. He is employed in the evening, five days a week, teaching physics at Gary College, Gary, Indiana, which he advised is a part of the Indiana University. SCHWARTZ stated that he was born December 28, 1917 at Winnipeg, Canada, and is still a Canadian citizen.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

The following signed statement was obtained from MANUEL SCHWARTZ:

"Chicago, Ill.
August 6, 1950

"I, Manuel Schwartz, 1026 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill. make the following statement to Mr. Jeremiah J. Hurley and Mr. W. Rulon Paxman who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and have been advised that I do not have to make such a statement.

"I was formerly employed on the atomic energy project at Los Alamos, New Mexico and Chicago, Illinois. I was at Los Alamos from about July 1944 to about February 1946 and was on the project in Chicago, Ill. for about six months thereafter.

"My work was principally as a member of theoretical groups on the project except Dr. Greisen's group where I did computational work. As a result of this work and partly from lectures and motion pictures pertaining to the project, I gained some knowledge of the atomic bomb. My memory is now vague in this regard, but while on the project I believe I had knowledge of the following: Critical mass of the atomic bomb; velocities of the shock waves from the atomic bomb; size of the atomic bomb; detonating device of the atomic bomb, which I comprehended vaguely; the inside makeup of the atomic bomb; the slow and fast explosives used in the atomic bomb.

"Near the latter part of 1944 or early part of 1945, I became acquainted with David Greenglass who was a soldier working in a machine shop on the atomic project in Los Alamos. I was in a library at Los Alamos and David Greenglass struck up a conversation with me. Thereafter I saw Greenglass sometimes for about one year. This was principally during 1945. Thereafter I did not see Greenglass often. During our acquaintance we went on hikes together. Greenglass was at my home a few times.

- 4 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

"Greenglass was working on something at the machine shop which in my opinion would give him knowledge of the outside proportions of the atomic bomb. I believe he knew what he was working on, but am not sure. I had access to the part of the project where Greenglass worked and saw Greenglass on the job on several occasions. It is my recollection that he pointed out to me what work he was doing, but I do not recall the exact nature of his discussion.

"I have no specific recollection of telling Greenglass of information in my possession pertaining to the atomic bomb as previously set out. It is entirely possible that I did impart this information to him, however, in our discussions. I do not recall that Greenglass ever asked me for such information. I also have no recollection that such information was furnished Greenglass by me while having coffee in a cafeteria in Los Alamos although I do recall that Greenglass and I have had coffee together on several occasions while at Los Alamos.

"It is my belief that Greenglass would not have understood the physics of the information in my possession pertaining to the atomic bomb and this causes me to believe that I would not have discussed this information with Greenglass.

"I have not seen Greenglass since I left Los Alamos and the only correspondence has consisted of Christmas cards. I met Mrs. Greenglass on one occasion. The name of Julius Rosenberg is not known to me.

"I have read this statement consisting of six pages and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge and present recollection. I have initialled each page and each correction.

/s/ Manuel Schwartz

/s/ W. Rulon Paxman
Special Agent, FBI

/s/ Jeremiah J. Hurley
Special Agent, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

The International Workers Order is an organization declared Communist by the Attorney General. b2D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

- 6 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG

Confidential Informant T-2 has furnished the following information pertaining to a person by the name of TOM FINEBERG:

[REDACTED] b7D

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated as a Communist organization by the Attorney General.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that early in September of 1947 a person by the name of TOM FINEBERG of the University of Chicago, AYD, was going to appear before the Student Government of the University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois, to object to the banning of subversive groups including the AYD from the University of Illinois campus. The informant stated that FINEBERG was on the Student Government of the University of Chicago. (A) u

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, has advised [REDACTED] b7D

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1947 report, page 369, and 1948 report, page 354, cites the Progressive Citizens of America as a new and broader Communist front for the entire United States.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, has advised [REDACTED] b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED] b7D

(S) u

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, furnished information to the effect that THOMAS A. FINEBERG, 5342 South Ellis, Chicago 15, Illinois, was the signer of a petition to the House of Representatives circulated by the Anti-Peacetime Conscription Committee, University of Chicago, about June 1948.

Confidential Informant T-6 advised [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, has advised [REDACTED] b7D

(S) u

(S) u b7D

The "Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

Confidential Informant T-9 stated [REDACTED] b7D

(S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

Confidential Informant T-7 states [REDACTED] b7D

(A) u
Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, stated that the Community Book Shop, 1400 block of East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is operated by the Communist Party.

Information pertaining to FINEBERG appearing in this report is based entirely upon information in the possession of the Chicago Office.

MANUEL SCHWARTZ; ETHEL SCHWARTZ

Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, on February 28, 1950 furnished a letter entitled "The Progressive View, 4th Ward Progressive Party". This letter listed the new officers for 1950 and included as treasurer ETHEL SCHWARTZ. It is stated that MANUEL SCHWARTZ's wife is ETHEL LEM SCHWARTZ. Informant furnished no other identifying data from which it might be determined if this person was identical with the wife of MANUEL SCHWARTZ. (C) u

Confidential Informant T-12, another Government agency engaged in the collection of personnel and intelligence information in the Chicago area, by letter dated May 10, 1944, captioned "International Workers Order", reported that a cabaret party and dance was given by Lodge No. 921 of the International Workers Order at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on April 29, 1944. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] No other identifying data was furnished by the informant.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago File 65-3421

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1

[REDACTED]
WILSON pertaining [REDACTED]

to SA ROBERT J. [REDACTED] b2 b7D

[REDACTED] to SA ROBERT J. WILSON pertaining [REDACTED]
(Requested)

T-2

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the New York Office, who furnished the information to Special Agent E. K. DEINE and Special Employee T. O'CONNOR, New York, on April 20, 1949, concerning membership in the International Workers Order, which information was forwarded to Chicago by letter dated April 27, 1949, captioned "International Workers Order, Chicago Division, Midwest Division; INTERNAL SECURITY-C". b2 b7D

T-3

[REDACTED] as furnished to radio communications officer R. A. SANDERS [REDACTED] b2 b7D (S) u

T-4

[REDACTED]
WILSON. (Requested)

as furnished to SA ROBERT J. [REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-5

[REDACTED] (Requested) b2 b7D

T-6

[REDACTED], as made available to SA R. J. WILSON [REDACTED]
(Requested) b2 b7D

T-7

[REDACTED] (S) u b2 b7D

T-8

(C) [REDACTED] (C) b1

T-9

[REDACTED] of the New York Office as follows: (1) New York letter to Bureau dated 1/13/49 "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC., IS-C" re information obtained by informant on 10/22/48 (2) Information obtained by SA H. P. LARSON on 10/12/49 (3) Information obtained by SA H. P. LARSON and Special Employee A. E. FALLER re [REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-10 Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER CARR as set out in New York letter to the Bureau dated 1/17/50 entitled, "WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER CARR, Was. ET AL; SECURITY MATTER - C".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6

Chicago File 65-3421

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANT PAGE

T-11

[REDACTED] (c)

T-12 ONI, Chicago, Illinois.

b1

REFERENCE:

Albuquerque letter to the Bureau dated 8/1/50.
Report of SA JEREMIAH J. HURLEY dated 8/7/50 at Chicago,
entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE -R".
Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 9/18/50.
Bulet to Chicago dated 9/27/50.

- 11 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI *from letter*
 FROM : SAC, El Paso *for 12-7-50*
 SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 29, 1950

92098

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated October 27, 1950.

The El Paso indices are negative regarding Mrs. VICTOR ANDERSON, HENRY SUMMERFORD and Mrs. ETHEL LANE, aka Mrs. Uil Lane.

On November 18, 1950, Mrs. VICTOR B. ANDERSON, 4205 Pershing Drive, El Paso, Texas, advised that HENRY and ETHEL, described in the letter set forth in the referenced communication, were her son-in-law HENRY SUMMERFORD and his sister, Mrs. ETHEL LANE, aka Mrs. UIL LANE, who resides 626 North Alameda Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Mrs. ANDERSON stated that she did not know the subject of this case.

HENRY SUMMERFORD, Manager, Savage Oil Company, 720 South Florence, residing 4201 Pershing Drive, both El Paso, Texas, furnished the following information when interviewed on November 20, 1950:

One day last summer, he and his sister, Mrs. UIL LANE, residing 626 North Alameda Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico, were discussing various Russian spies concerning whom the papers and magazines at the time had lengthy articles. During the conversation there was some speculation as to how one spy would know another, and HENRY SUMMERFORD mentioned that he had read somewhere that sometimes spies broke a bottle. After the bottle was broken one person kept one part and another part was taken away. Subsequently, when two individuals met and were able to fit the broken parts of the bottle together they knew that they were the right people. ETHEL'S letter regarding "GREENGLASS" apparently referred to SUMMERFORD'S remarks as set forth above.

Mr. SUMMERFORD stated that he did not know GREENGLASS at all and that he did not have the photograph of GREENGLASS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

PAJ/cl
 65-789

cc: Albuquerque
 New York (65-15336)

RECORDED - 96

INDEXED - 96

EX-27

165-59028-350
 DEC 4 1950
 14

52 DEC 11 1950

EP 65-789

93101

As indicated in the referenced letter, the letter addressed to Mrs. VICTOR ANDERSON has been returned to her. *RUC.*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1950

TELETYPE

55496

WASH 5 FROM CHICAGO

27

8-00 PM

14-1

DIRECTOR, FBI

U R G E N T

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DAVID GREENGLASS W.A.S., ESPIONAGE, R. REBULET OCTOBER TWENTYSEVEN, FIFTY, AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS A. FINEBERG. FINEBERG NOW RESIDES ONE SEVEN FOUR SIX ESTES AVENUE, CHICAGO. HE IS GRADUATE STUDENT AT DE PAUL UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, AND IS SUBSTITUTE TEACHER IN CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS. INTERVIEW WITH FINEBERG WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING BUREAU AUTHORIZATION IN VIEW OF FINEBERG-S STUDIES AND TEACHING ACTIVITY.

MC SWAIN

CC NEW YORK

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 23

INDEXED - 23

DEC 2 1950

34

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/24/86 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

65 59028-351
B
897
Mr. Lempere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-450

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to November 30, 1950

55494

URGENT

RECORDED 23

SAC CHICAGO

RE DAVID GREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE R. AS INSTRUCTED IN BULLET OCTOBER TWENTY SEVEN, YOU SHOULD INTERVIEW FINEBERG.

HOOVER

RJL:PM

G. I. R. - 1

NOTE: The Bureau letter of October 27, 1950, authorized an interview with Fineberg to determine his knowledge of David Greenglass and Harry Gold. This was done regardless of the fact that Fineberg has been affiliated with Communist activities. It is not believed that Fineberg's attendance at De Paul University and teaching activities should change our previous authorization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/06/88 BY 3040 PWT/lmh

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148 NOV 18 1980

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 30 3 53 PM '50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 30 1950

Per _____

317
74

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

This case originated at **NEW YORK**

CGO File No. 65-3421

Report made at

Date

Period 11/9, 13

Report made by

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

12/19/50

14, 27, 28; 12/1,

W. RULON PAXMAN

WRP:WAC

Title

2, 4-8, 12/50

Character of Case

DAVID GREENGLASS, was**ESPIONAGE**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Synopsis of Facts:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG was acquainted with the subject at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during part of 1945 and 1946, but claims he was not closely associated with the subject. Signed statement furnished by **FINEBERG**.

Classified by **3042PWT/lmw**

Declassify on: OADR 1/12/87

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/2/86 BY 3042PWT/lmw

DETAILS:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERGBackground

Mrs. **BESS KATSAROS**, Registrar's office, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on November 13, 1950, advised SA J. VERNON BALLARD that **THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG**, 3739 Pine Grove Avenue, entered the University of Chicago on June 23, 1942. He attended from the summer quarter of 1942 through the winter quarter of 1943; reentered for the spring quarter of 1946 under Public Law 346 and continued through the spring quarter of 1948. He received an SB degree on June 14, 1946.

According to the records of the university, **FINEBERG** was born on May 22, 1923, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and his parent or guardian was listed as Mrs. **HENRY MARVER**. The record showed that **FINEBERG** attended the Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1940. During 1940 to 1942 he attended the University of Minnesota, and in 1943 to 1944, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Approved & Fwd:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Copies of this Report

- 6 - Bureau (65-59028)
- 3 - New York (65-15255)
- 3 - Albuquerque (65-19)
- 1 - Milwaukee (Info. ENCL.)
- 4 - Chicago (1 CGO File 100-19245)

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148 NOV 18 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 27 1950

37

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

EX-64

STAT. SECT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mrs. SALLY GREYTS, Admissions office, University of Chicago, on November 13, 1950, advised SA J. VERNON BALLARD that the most recent address for THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG was 5315 Drexel, Chicago 15, Illinois. His mother was listed as Mrs. DOROTHY MARVER, 3731 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, according to Mrs. GREYTS. The records of the Admissions office showed that FINEBERG had attended the following schools and universities: Longfellow Grade School, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1928 to 1936; Maria Sanford Junior High School, St. Paul, 1936-1937; Central High School, St. Paul, 1937-1938; Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1938-1940; University of Minnesota, 1940-1942.

The records of the Admissions office showed that FINEBERG had been employed as follows: Blackstone Manufacturing Company, Chicago, summer 1941, light factory work; Service Enterprise, Minneapolis, 1941 to 1942, busboy.

The records showed that FINEBERG'S father was ISADORE FINEBERG who is deceased and was born in Russia. FINEBERG'S father was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1919. His mother's maiden name is set out in the records as DOROTHY JEAN FRITZSHALL, who was born in the United States. A brother, RICHARD FINEBERG, attended the University of Chicago in 1939. A cousin, ALFRED PLATT attended the University of Chicago in 1933.

FINEBERG, according to the record, previously resided at the following addresses: 1224 Rosemont Avenue, 1940; 6383 N. Sheridan Road, 1940; 654 Gordon Terrace, 1944; All of the above addresses are in Chicago, Illinois.

The records show that FINEBERG attended Ohio State University while in the Army Specialized Training Program, Army Serial No. 16145707. He was separated from the Army on March 4, 1944, according to the records.

Mrs. ERNEST HOOD, Dole Hall, 5315 Drexel, Chicago, Illinois, advised that THOMAS FINEBERG had Room 412 at Dole Hall from March 26, 1946 to September 3, 1946, and left the forwarding address of 5342 S. Ellis, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number Hyde Park 4487.

Mr. GUY IRVING, 5342 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the ownership of the building at this address changed hands early in 1950. He stated that none of the previous residents of the building resided there at the present time.

Mrs. MARY MEYERING, Alumni Association, University of Chicago, advised that THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG has resided since December, 1949, at 1746 Estes Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois. The records of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Alumni Association reflected that on June, 1946, FINEBERG had advised the alumni that he resided at 5315 Drexel, Chicago, and in October, 1946, had advised that he was then residing at 5342 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. MEYERING stated that in November, 1949, FINEBERG advised the association that he was then attending DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois. The Alumni Association records listed the following relatives of FINEBERG: Mother, Mrs. HENRY MARVER, 654 Gordon Terrace, Chicago, Illinois, as of October, 1946; sister, Mrs. MARJORIE FINEBERG BOCK; brother, Dr. RICHARD FINEBERG. No addresses were given for FINEBERG'S brother or sister.

The telephone directories for Chicago, Illinois, as issued by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company under the date of June, 1950, lists THOMAS A. FINEBERG, 1746 W. Estes, Chicago, Illinois, Rogers Park 1-0192.

Mr. JOSEPH BUYSE, 1724 W. Estes, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he is the janitor for the building in which FINEBERG resides. He advised that FINEBERG is presently attending some university in Chicago and is believed also to teach in the Chicago city schools. Mr. BUYSE also advised that FINEBERG owns an automobile which bears 1950 Illinois license plates No. 666-978. This license plate is registered in the name of T. A. FINEBERG, 1746 Estes, Chicago, Illinois, and was issued for a Plymouth, having Motor No. D840745.

Mrs. BARBARA HALICKI, clerk, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, DePaul University, 2322 N. Keshmire, advised that THOMAS A. FINEBERG, 1746 W. Estes Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois, was admitted to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences on September 6, 1949, for a course in practice teaching. He attended this college of DePaul University only the first semester of the school year, 1950. At this time he advised that his mother was Mrs. DOROTHY FINEBERG.

The application for admission to the school, as filed by THOMAS A. FINEBERG, sets out that he was born May 22, 1923, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and is of Polish, Latvian and Russian descent. His mother is listed as Mrs. DOROTHY FINEBERG, 925 W. Carmen Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois, telephone number RA 8-6951. A photograph of FINEBERG is available in the files of this school.

Mrs. HALICKI made inquiry of the Graduate School of DePaul University and advised that FINEBERG is presently enrolled as a graduate student, University of Chicago.

The records of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences show that the Board of Education of the City of Chicago was furnished a

transcript of FINEBERG'S record on February 10, 1950. Mrs. MALICKI advised that this was in connection with an application made by FINEBERG to teach in the public schools of the City of Chicago.

Mr. ALFRED H. CLARKE, Secretary, Board of Examiners, Board of Education, 228 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 27, 1950, advised that THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 22, 1923, is a substitute high school teacher in the public schools of the City of Chicago for the subjects of mathematics, physics and economics.

Miss MARY GREELY, Board of Education, 228 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that FINEBERG, although employed as a substitute teacher in the public high schools in the City of Chicago, has worked only a few days since his employment; his last day of work was on November 27, 1950.

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG was interviewed on December 1, 1950, at his residence at 1746 W. Estes, Chicago, Illinois, by SA L. HOYT MCGUIRE and the reporting agent.

FINEBERG advised that he was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico, as a member of the 9812 Technical Service Unit, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States, from about June 6, 1944 to about March 6, 1946. Prior thereto he had Army Specialized training in mechanical engineering. At the time he was assigned to Los Alamos, FINEBERG had expressed no preference for such an assignment and did not know the nature of the assignment until after his arrival at Los Alamos.

FINEBERG, after leaving Los Alamos about March 6, 1946, was according to his statement, discharged from the Army at Fort Bliss, Texas, on March 9, 1946.

FINEBERG stated that he was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 22, 1923. He was married in August, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois, to MAXINE SPIEGEL, who is a native of Chicago.

FINEBERG stated he is presently employed as a substitute teacher in the public high schools of the city of Chicago by the Chicago Board of Education and also is attending school in the Graduate School of DePaul University, downtown branch, Chicago, Illinois. FINEBERG is seeking an MS in mathematics. FINEBERG stated that his wife is presently unemployed, but until recently was employed by Precision Television in Chicago, Illinois, in the performance of bookkeeping and office work. FINEBERG also stated he uses the name of THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG and usually signs his name as THOMAS A. FINEBERG. He said that until about a year ago he did not know that his birth certificate showed his name and birth as THOMAS ALLEN FINEBERG.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Signed Statement

as follows:

A signed statement was furnished by FINEBERG and is

"Chicago, Illinois
December 1, 1950

"I, Thomas Allan Fineberg, make the following statement voluntarily to L. Hoyt McGuire and W. Rulon Paxman who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that I do not have to make this statement and that it may be used against me in court. I have been advised that I have the right to consult counsel. No promises or threats have been used to induce this statement.

"I was stationed at Los Alamos, New Mexico as a member of the 9812 Technical Service Unit, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States from about June 6, 1944 to about March 6, 1946. I was assigned to Barracks B at Los Alamos, N.M. for about the first month and thereafter to Barracks F. My work at Los Alamos was with the Explosive Research Group known as Group XIX.

"I recall becoming acquainted with David Greenglass while at Los Alamos, but did not know him well. I do not recall the circumstances of meeting Greenglass except that he resided in a barracks near me. This was probably Barracks C or D. I do not recall just when Greenglass arrived at Los Alamos, but believe it was after my arrival. I believe I first knew who Greenglass was in 1945. It is my recollection that I knew Greenglass well enough to speak to when I would see him. I believe I addressed him as 'Greenglass' and not as 'David' or 'Dave'. I did know, however, that his first name was 'David'.

"Greenglass was a machinist, as I recall it, but I do not know the name of the group to which he was assigned. I believe Greenglass was married, but I did not meet his wife.

"I did not associate with Greenglass socially. My association with him was limited to occasional meetings in the vicinity of the barracks.

[REDACTED] b7c

"It was a surprise to me when I read of Greenglass in the newspapers. I would not have suspected him of the activities alleged. He at no time sought to obtain information from me and

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never talked with me at anytime in such a way as to cause me to think he desired me to assist him or furnish him information.

"When I read of Greenglass in the newspapers, I recall I thought that Greenglass might have been somewhat to the left while he was at Los Alamos, but I do not know what basis I had for such a conclusion except that I believe Greenglass favored higher wages, strikes and more equality in general. I have no specific recollection of any remarks he might have made in this regard.

"As near as I can recall, Greenglass was still at Los Alamos when I left there, but I cannot be certain of this. I do not know who Greenglass' close associates were. I recall no one to whom Greenglass ever introduced me.

"I have had no contact with Greenglass since leaving Los Alamos.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and four other pages, and it is the truth, to the best of my recollection."

S/ "Thomas A. Fineberg"

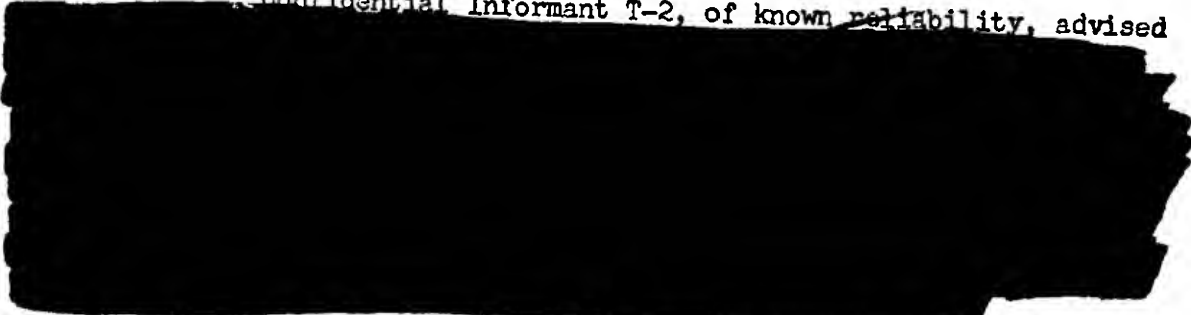
"W. Rulon Paxman
Special Agent, FBI

L. Hoyt McGuire
Special Agent, FBI"

ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished information to the effect that THOMAS A. FINEBERG, 5342 South Ellis, Chicago 15, Illinois, was the signer of a petition to the House of Representatives circulated by the Anti-Peacetime Conscription Committee, University of Chicago, about June, 1948.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised



b7D

-6-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, has advised [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

The "Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist daily newspaper.

Confidential Informant T-3 stated [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, states [REDACTED] b7D

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, stated that the Community Book Shop, 1400 block of East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is operated by the Communist Party.

DESCRIPTION

Name	THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG
Birthdate	May 22, 1923
Age	27
Birthplace	St. Paul, Minnesota
Height	5'9"
Weight	188 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue-green
Scars and marks	None noticeable
Social Security No.	341-14-4976
Army Serial No.	16145707
Marital status	Married
Wife	MAXINE SPIEGEL FINEBERG
Occupation	Substitute teacher, Chicago Board of Education; student, DePaul University.

The information contained in the above description was obtained during the interview with FINEBERG.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERGBackground

Mrs. MARY MEYERING, Alumni Association, University of Chicago, advised that THOMAS A. FINEBERG listed Mrs. MARJORIE FINEBERG BOCK as a sister.

Miss JOAN DUDMAN, Secretary to the Adviser in the College, University of Chicago, advised SA KENNETH A. SMITH that in 1944 MARJORIE FINEBERG was a member of the Labor Rights Society at the University of Chicago.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that a letter written by this organization dated February 1, 1944, stated, "The Labor Rights Society is a recognized student-faculty organization on the University of Chicago campus. It invites the support of everyone interested in the furthering of labor rights. The program of the society includes educational literature and documents on the labor movement and labor legislation, as well as cooperation ~~the~~ the battle for the forces of labor."

Miss DUDMAN advised that the purpose of the Labor Rights Society was "to educate students and take action to further labor rights", according to information filed by the organization.

The file pertaining to this organization, as made available by Miss DUDMAN, shows that in 1944 the organization was advised by the University of Chicago that the organization appeared to be narrowing its field to the collection of funds and that funds could not be collected for labor unions at the university but only for institutions which were essentially charitable in nature. The university also advised the Labor Rights Society that the action of the society in this regard were far afield from the society's declared purposes.

Mrs. MARY MEYERING advised that the records of the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago, showed that EDWARD J. MILLER, 4027 N. Downer, Shorewood, Wisconsin, was indicated in June, 1946, by THOMAS A. FINEBERG as being a person who would always know FINEBERG'S whereabouts.

[REDACTED] Information available does not definitely show that EDWARD JOSEPH MILLER is identical with the EDWARD J. MILLER listed by THOMAS A. FINEBERG. It is to be noted, however, b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]
The Bureau and Milwaukee are being advised separately in connection with this matter. b7c

ACTIVITIES

The details of this report include information previously set out in the administrative page of the report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, Chicago, Illinois, October 13, 1950, page 8, paragraphs 2 through 7, and page 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, which information as a result of the investigation conducted and set out in this report has been determined to pertain to THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG.

MISCELLANEOUS

In connection with the interview with THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG an interview log was maintained and is being included in the exhibits of the Chicago office pertaining to this case.

INFORMATION COPIES

A copy of this report is being furnished to Milwaukee in view of the possible identity between the EDWARD J. MILLER listed by THOMAS A. FINEBERG and the EDWARD JOSEPH MILLER [REDACTED] b7c

Three copies of this report are being furnished Albuquerque in view of its interest in this investigation.

ENCLOSURES

MILWAUKEE
TO THE BUREAU - -

One copy of report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN dated 10/27/50, at Chicago, Illinois.

Not rec'd with this report. See letter to Chicago 1/14/51 re possible use conf. res. 1/19/51

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANT PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- T-1 - [REDACTED] (C)
b1
- T-2 - [REDACTED]
(Requested). b7c b7D
- T-3 - [REDACTED] of the New York office, as made available to S. H. P. LARSON and SE A. E. FULLER. b2 b7D
- T-4 - [REDACTED] b2 b7D
- T-5 - Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER CARR, as set out in New York letter to the Bureau dated 1/17/50, entitled "WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER CARR, was, et al; SECURITY MATTER - C".
- T-6 - An anonymous source, as set out in the report of SA KENNETH A. SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, 10/9/44, "LABOR RIGHTS SOCIETY; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

REFERENCE: New York letter to the Bureau, 10/12/50.
Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, Chicago, Illinois, 10/27/50.
Bulet, 10/27/50.
Chicago tel to Bureau, 11/27/50.
Butel, 11/30/50.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

SAC, Chicago

January 4, 1951

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Chicago file 65-3421)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/82 BY 3042 PWT/1mw

Re report SA W. R. Paxman dated 12-19-50 at Chicago instant case and bulet to Chicago of 10-27-50.

By referenced bulet Chicago was instructed to interview Thomas A. Fineberg and, among other things, to determine if he was ever approached by anyone in an effort to persuade him to furnish classified information to the Soviet Intelligence Service. The results of the interview of Fineberg as set forth in the referenced Chicago report of December 19 have been reviewed. There is no indication that Fineberg was questioned as to whether he had ever been approached by anyone on behalf of the Soviets. The Chicago office is instructed to recontact Fineberg in the immediate future and question him on this matter. Any information supplied by him should be furnished the Bureau immediately by letter and should be incorporated in your next investigative report.

It has been observed that one copy of the referenced Chicago report of Agent Paxman's was designated for the Milwaukee office with an enclosure. From a review of this report it is believed that this is erroneous, no enclosure was forwarded to Milwaukee, and the report should have reflected that one copy was being designated for the information of the Milwaukee office. The Bureau copies of this report are being changed to so reflect.

In paragraph 4 on page 3 of the referenced report, it is indicated that Fineberg was admitted to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at DePaul University on September 6, 1946. From additional information contained in the same paragraph and as set forth in other parts of this report, it is believed that the date should read September 6, 1949. The Bureau copies of the report have been changed accordingly.

On page 9 of Agent Paxman's report, it is mentioned that an enclosure consisting of one copy of a report of SA W. Eulen Paxman's dated 10-27-50 at Chicago, Illinois was transmitted to the Bureau. No such enclosure was received in the Bureau and from the contents of the referenced report of December 19 it is not believed that any such enclosure was intended for the Bureau. The Chicago office should advise concerning this matter.

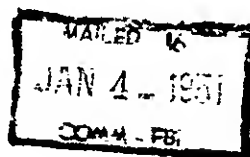
All offices receiving this letter should change their copies of the referenced report of December 19, 1950 accordingly.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED - 65-59028 - 352

cc - New York
Albuquerque
Milwaukee

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JAN 9 1951
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85

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15336

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/27; 11/6, 7, 13-18, 22; 12/5, 6, 11/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. LEWIS
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Sentencing of DAVID GREENGLASS on SDNY indictment adjourned until 1/4/51. His removal hearing on New Mexico indictment adjourned until 1/5/51.

- P -

DETAILS:

On December 6, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS appeared before Honorable SYLVESTER RYAN, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, for sentencing on the indictment returned in the Southern District of New York. Judge RYAN postponed the sentencing of DAVID GREENGLASS until January 4, 1951.

On December 5, 1950, Honorable EDWARD W. McDONALD, United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York, adjourned the removal hearing of DAVID GREENGLASS on the New Mexico indictment until January 5, 1951.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/86 BY 3042 PNT/lmw**

*No dissemination
necessary.
RJJ*

- PENDING - **G. I. R. -7**

COPIES DESTROYED

148 NOV 18 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-59028-353 RECORDED - 2 INDEXED - 26 DEC 28 1950 EX-37
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ - Bureau (65-59395) 2 - Albuquerque (65-38) 3 - New York COPY IN FILE 66 JAN 1 1951	

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NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On October 5, 1950, BERNARD GREENGLASS, brother of DAVID GREENGLASS, advised Special Agents JOHN W. LEWIS and EDWIN R. TULLY that although he had been associated in business with DAVID GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG, from 1946 to 1949, that he had no indication that either DAVID GREENGLASS or JULIUS ROSENBERG were involved in espionage.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, was unable to furnish any information concerning DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS.

It will be recalled that DAVID GREENGLASS has advised that he borrowed the Oldsmobile belonging to his father-in-law, MAX J. PRINTZ, on the occasion that JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced to GREENGLASS an unknown Soviet Agent in January, 1945.

Mr. MAX J. PRINTZ advised Special Agents JOHN W. LEWIS and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN that he was unable to recall that DAVID GREENGLASS had had a furlough from the Army in January, 1945. Mr. PRINTZ advised that during the time GREENGLASS was in the Army, that Mr. PRINTZ had owned a 1935 Oldsmobile which he sold about 1946 or 1947. Mr. PRINTZ said that during all of DAVID GREENGLASS' furloughs from the Army, that GREENGLASS had had a key to the Oldsmobile and was free to use the car any time he desired. Mr. PRINTZ also said that DAVID GREENGLASS never asked specific permission to use the car on any occasion.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he is unable to recall ever having heard the name ABRAHAM BLOOM.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that while he was connected with Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., OSCAR STETNER had asked him to make some sewing machine parts for STETNER. STETNER lived with a family on Third or Fourth Street between Avenues A and B, New York City, and had a little space in the office of a printer near his home where STETNER had a lathe. STETNER was a good machinist and had been an engineer in Austria. STETNER served in the Austrian Army during the first World War and was employed by the E. W. Bliss Company doing defense work during World War II. Subsequent to World War II, STETNER spent all of his money trying to perfect a sewing machine, but was unsuccessful in this, inasmuch

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

as he died about 1948. GREENGLASS advised that STETNER was anti-Communist but that JULIUS ROSENBERG liked STETNER and allowed DAVID GREENGLASS to do some work for STETNER, although there was no profit for the Pitt Machine Products Company.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that BEN YELSEY legally changed his name from BEN YELSKY, and that he is the owner of Coil Winders, Inc., in Brooklyn. GREENGLASS advised that Coil Winders, Inc., is a large firm having a large number of coil winding machines. GREENGLASS said that both the G & R Engineering Company and the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., did work for YELSEY'S firm and this firm was one of Pitt's better sources of business. GREENGLASS advised that Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., had produced coil forms as well as a radar aerial for Coil Winders, Inc. DAVID GREENGLASS said that he met BEN YELSEY through JULIUS ROSENBERG about 1946 or in early 1947. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that he had gone to school with YELSEY and that he considers YELSEY to be a good fellow, although he is not political. GREENGLASS said that he interpreted this remark to mean that YELSEY is not a Communist. GREENGLASS advised that he also believed that YELSEY may have been JULIUS ROSENBERG'S supervisor in the Signal Corps. According to GREENGLASS, the business obtained by his company from Coil Winders, Inc., amounted to about \$800 per month at various times, and said that the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., had been able to make a profit from this business. GREENGLASS advised that he regards YELSEY as a fine man and feels that YELSEY would not withhold information in his possession concerning ROSENBERG.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that the Gordon Sewing Machine Company is better known as the Unity Sewing Machine Company and is now out of business. He advised that the Unity Sewing Machine Company was headed by a man named GORDON who was also the owner of the King Sewing Machine Company at 25th Street and Broadway, New York City, and that one STEINBERG was the salesman for the Unity Sewing Machine Company. GREENGLASS was unable to furnish the first names of either GORDON or STEINBERG. GREENGLASS advised that the Unity Sewing Machine Company supplied parts to the King Sewing Machine Company and that the G & R Engineering Company made some plate knives for the Unity Sewing Machine Company but lost money on this business because Unity did not want to pay a reasonable price for these parts, and also because this company did not want to pay for the product until the ultimate sale. GREENGLASS advised that STEINBERG is head of the Sewing Machine Dealers Association in New York City and is also a Republican district captain.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

GREENGLASS advised that STEINBERG is reputed to be a close friend of the racketeer WAXEY GORDON. GREENGLASS is of the opinion that there is no relation between WAXEY GORDON and the GORDON who operates the King Sewing Machine Company.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that the G. & R. Engineering Company, about 1947, had a contract with the Universal Luggage Company on 13th Street, New York City. This contract called for the production of some dies for a machine to punch holes in plastic luggage handles. He advised that the G. & R. Engineering Company was defrauded on this contract and got only \$300 for it, although it cost G. & R. much more than that to buy the machinery to make the dies. GREENGLASS said that the President of the Universal Luggage Company was an old man named EICHELHEIMER, and that the foreman of that company was a relative of EICHELHEIMER, whose name is unknown to GREENGLASS. GREENGLASS was of the opinion that the contract with Universal Luggage Company was obtained by JULIUS ROSENBERG, possibly through a canvass of the neighborhood in order to obtain business. GREENGLASS said that he knows nothing significant concerning the ideological views of the members of the Universal Luggage Company.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that neither the names nor the photograph of RAYMOND PINKSON, alias Israel Ray Pinkson, are familiar to him.

DAVID GREENGLASS is of the opinion that one of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S espionage contacts may be "PHIL" SALAFF. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that "PHIL" is an electrical engineer, who is a member of the FAECT, and that ROSENBERG has a high regard for "PHIL", who is agreeable to ROSENBERG'S political views. GREENGLASS said he believed that ROSENBERG may have also known "PHIL" from college. GREENGLASS advised that about 1947, JULIUS ROSENBERG made a trip to Connecticut, ostensibly to get business for the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. Upon his return, ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS that he had been in touch with "PHIL", who was the purchasing agent for a plant in Connecticut which had war contracts. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that the plant had a big machine shop and experimental laboratory. One of the products made in the plant was recording tape for sound recording. The tape was made of paper or fabric. One of the processes in "PHIL'S" plant involved the use of an endless copper belt. "PHIL" and ROSENBERG had discussed the possibility of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc.,

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

taking a contract to connect the endless copper belt by brazing or welding. DAVID GREENGLASS made some tests in regard to this possibility, but found Pitt's machinery to be inadequate to handle this job. ROSENBERG was able to contact "PHIL" at the latter's plant by calling the New York Office, where his call would be connected with the plant in Connecticut. DAVID GREENGLASS met "PHIL" SALAFF on one occasion when "PHIL" came to Pitt Machine Products at New York City, apparently to contact JULIUS ROSENBERG. At that time SALAFF discussed with ROSENBERG and GREENGLASS the possibility of their producing steel reels for SALAFF'S firm. These reels were to be similar to those used for moving picture film, but were to be used for recording tape. The reels were to be about 8" in diameter and eight millimeters thick. The Pitt Machine Products Company did not have the equipment to produce the reels and never did do any business with SALAFF'S firm. On one occasion, ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that he had visited at "PHIL'S" home in Connecticut, and GREENGLASS was under the impression that ROSENBERG said that SALAFF had bought an old house which he had remodeled. GREENGLASS was unable to recall the name of the firm by which SALAFF was employed, but after a review of New York Telephone Directories, he was of the opinion that it might be Audio Devices, Inc., or Dictograph Products, Inc.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG had told him that one of his espionage contacts, who was a research man at some Ohio college, had become active on the campus of that college in the Progressive Party campaign for HENRY WALLACE in 1948. When ROSENBERG heard of this, he told the man to discontinue his activities in progressive politics. The man told ROSENBERG he would rather participate in politics than in espionage, but nevertheless, he complied with ROSENBERG'S instructions. GREENGLASS advised that he had no further information regarding the identity of this man.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that when JOEL BARR was released from his job at Sperry Gyroscope, BARR bought a new Packard automobile which he subsequently traded for a new Studebaker. When he left the United States, BARR gave the Studebaker to his younger brother.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

DAVID GREENGLASS stated that while he was incarcerated at the Federal Detention Headquarters, 126 West Street, during the summer of 1950, he had talked with Doctor LOUIS MILLER, who was also incarcerated there in connection with his activities with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Doctor MILLER told GREENGLASS that he is acquainted with SAM NOVICK, who was formerly the proprietor of Electronics Corporation of America. Doctor MILLER also told GREENGLASS that he is well acquainted with the doctor who developed the encyclograph for the Electronics Corporation of America. According to GREENGLASS, Doctor MILLER said that NOVICK is now renting a laboratory in the vicinity of Dyckman Street in the Washington Heights Section of New York City. GREENGLASS does not know the name of this laboratory.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that a photograph of ALBERT ADLER, obtained from the records of City College of New York, is not identical with HY ADLER, who was employed at the Los Alamos Atomic Bomb Project. DAVID GREENGLASS was unable to identify a photograph of PAVEL IVANOVICH FEDOSTIMOV.

The following individuals, who were contemporaries of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the City College of New York, were unable to furnish any information concerning DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS:

LAWRENCE BERG, 202 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, New York, interviewed by Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON.

DAVID I. BREITZER, 186 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, interviewed by Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER.

CLEVELAND V. BYRAM, Jr., Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, Lake Success, New York, interviewed by Special Agent WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

STANLEY HENRY DUDZIENSKI, 1553 West 2nd Street, Brooklyn, interviewed by SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN, Jr.

ABE FEDERING, 1179 Macombs Road, Bronx, New York, interviewed by SA MARTIN F. CAREY.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

HENRY ROBERT KAIMUS, 2403 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn,
interviewed by SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON.

DOMENICK LIBERATORE, 222 East 92nd Street, New York City,
interviewed by SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN.

ISRAEL METH, 612 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn,
interviewed by SA PAUL J. BLASCO.

LOUIS RATTNER, 100-10 67th Road, Forest Hills, New York,
interviewed by SA (A) MARTIN J. McGUINN.

JOSEPH UTALL, 378 Scarsdale Road, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, New York,
interviewed by SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER.

EDWARD CHALAMONSKY, 52 Woodland Avenue, Greatkills, Staten Island,
interviewed by SA E. THEODORE WEBB.

ALFRED ENGEL, 3070 Hull Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA MICHAEL J. McDONAGH.

RAYMOND E. FULEIHAN, 438 West 116th Street, New York City,
interviewed by SA MICHAEL J. McDONAGH.

IRVING GOODMAN, 1546 Selwyn Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SAs MICHAEL J. McDONAGH and JAMES T. O'BRIEN.

HENRY I. HELLMAN, 120-56 233rd Street, Cambria Heights, NY,
interviewed by SA ROBERT W. COHOLAN.

INGBAR JENSEN, 137-24 175th Street, Spring Gardens, Long Island,
interviewed by SA (A) MARTIN J. McGUINN.

ARVO ADOLFF LAHTI, 1187 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA ROBERT W. COHOLAN.

MELVIN TANCHEL, 1420 College Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA FRANK P. WILLETTE.

VINCENT WILLIAM WITKUS, 438 Scarsdale Road, Crestwood, New York,
interviewed by SA FRANK P. WILLETTE.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

NOLAN I. WOLK, 1411 Avenue N, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA (A) MARTIN J. McGUINN.

BENJAMIN ZUCKERMAN, 1302 Turner Avenue, Wanamassa, New Jersey,
interviewed by SA FRANK P. WILLETTE at 55 Beach 67th Street,
Far Rockaway, New York.

NICHOLAS WORONA, 3744 61st Street, Woodside, Long Island,
interviewed by SA ROBERT W. COHOIAN.

JOHN J. BRUNELLY, Jr., 2168 35th Street, Queens, New York,
interviewed by SA T. SCOTT MILLER.

LOUIS A. GRANDIZIO, 2175 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA EDWIN R. TULLY.

JASPER JAMES OKRENT, 67-55A 193rd Lane, Flushing, New York,
interviewed by SA JOHN M. COLLINS.

MONROE BERRIMAN, 220 East 35th Street, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA ROBERT L. SCHWARTZ.

HOWARD W. SCHLOBOHM, 24 Meadowood Lane, Roslyn Heights, NY,
interviewed by SAs A. ROBERT SWANSON and JOHN P. DALEY.

GINO FRANK SQUASSONI, 108-67 38th Avenue, Corona, New York,
interviewed by SA J. HAROLD GLASCOCK.

AARON GRIFFENBERG, 1290 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA RAYMOND J. RUCKEL.

NATHAN MILSTEIN, 194 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH.

DAVID H. PESSIN, 2135 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA VARRO L. RITTER.

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

LESTER AXSMAN, 612 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON.

JACK KRITZ, 196-05A 65th Crescent, Flushing Meadows, New York,
interviewed by SAs RICHARD T. HRADSKY and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN.

ENIO LEHTONEN, 939 Dawson Street, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA RAYMOND J. RUCKEL.

BERNARD LINDER, 1724 Crotona Park East, Bronx, New York,
interviewed by SA CHESTER J. GUSTOWSKI.

STANLEY LESTER ROSENBERG, 119 Wooleys Lane, Great Neck, New York.

ANTHONY RUFOLO, 40 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN.

JACK SHAPIRO, 352 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA THEODORE G. KIRSCHNER.

FRANK TENENBAUM, 55 Plymouth Road, Great Neck, New York,
interviewed by SA JOHN M. COLLINS.

GIOVANNI F. MAROTTA, 751 Union Street, Brooklyn,
interviewed by SA ANTHONY P. LITRENTO.

SEYMOUR RABINOWITZ, 221-03 B 67th Avenue, Bayside, New York,
interviewed by SA VINCENT J. CAHILL.

JACOB ROSENBLATT, 15 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, New York,
interviewed by SA JOSEPH C. WALSH.

NY 65-15336

LEAD

New York:

At New York, New York:

Will follow and report results of prosecutive action
against DAVID GREENGLASS.

NY 65-15336

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, dated December 27, 1950, at New York, New York, is identified as follows:

T-1

██████████ contacted by SA D. F. O'CONNOR
on October 3, 1950.

b2
b7D

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, New York, 10/30/50.

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

January 4, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto for your information one copy
of the report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman dated December 19,
1950 at Chicago, Illinois.

65-59028

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lmw
ON 11/26/8

FXP:mpm

RECORDED - 89

EX-35

JAN 9 1951

55

56 JAN 11 1951

MAILED
JAN 4 1951

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.
JAN 11 1951
REC'D - 10620H.3 OFFICE

AT
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Class*
DATE *8/2/82*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: ALBUQUERQUE

TOP SECRET

File No. 65-3335 *max*

Report made at
BOSTON

Date
1/6/51

Period
4/14; 12/20, 29;
1/2/51

Report made by
BRENTON S. GORDON

Title:

UNSUB: with alias, *(15)*

Character

8-819 - R

Synopsis:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Background information concerning VICTOR S. WEISSKOPF set forth together with fragmentary data received from confidential informants concerning some of his activities and associations. No record Boston indices concerning other suspects.

Class. & Ext. By *SP-8 BTJ/mc*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1, 2, 3
Date of Review *12/3/91*

- RUC -

DETAILS:

The indices of the Boston Division were checked with reference to the persons suggested as suspects in the referenced report and no information was discovered additional to that already in possession of the office of origin.

Classified by *3042PWT/1mw*

Declassify on: *OADR 12/16/86*

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF

The 1944 issue of "American Men of Science," Lancaster, Pennsylvania, contains the following biographical data concerning VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF:

He was born at Vienna, Austria 9/19/08; received Ph.D. from Goettingen University in Germany in 1931; was a research associate at the University of Berlin from 1931 to 1932. WEISSKOPF was a research associate at the University of Copenhagen 1932-33 and at Zurich Institute of Technology from 1933 to 1936. He returned to the University of Copenhagen for the scholastic year 1936-37 and then became associate professor in the Department of Physics at the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. in 1937.

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148 NOV 18 1960

Approved

SAC

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5 - Bureau

3 - Albuquerque (65-19)

1 - New York (info) (65-15255)

1 - San Francisco (info) (65-4151)

1 - Los Angeles (info)

1 - Washington Field (info)

3 - Boston

JAN 9 1951

TOP SECRET

Classified by *2355*

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 47
INDEXED - 47

COPY IN FILE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Class*
DATE *6-20-78*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

*not 5 cc for Bureau
(see Bu file #62, Serial 10)
Let Boss, cc Albany, N.Y.
1-22-51
RJK*

BS 65-3335

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He remained in that latter post until date of publication of the biography, 1944.

The same biographical journal reveals that WEISSKOPF is a specialist in Theoretical Physics, Nuclear Physics and theories concerned with (1) Elementary Particles, (2) Radiation and (3) Spectral Lines. WEISSKOPF was employed at Los Alamos as previously indicated and since cessation of his activities with MED he has been and is now employed as professor of Physics in the Laboratory of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. His current residence address is 64 Grey St., Arlington, Mass.

Boston T-1 of known reliability learned from [REDACTED]

WEISSKOPF has been the Subject of considerable investigation at Boston under the Atomic Energy Act and Internal Security - R classifications. From these inquiries the following is being noted:

HANS BETHE of Cornell has stated he first met WEISSKOPF in 1934 at Copenhagen when both were consulting with NEILS (NIHLS) BOHR. Their acquaintance, at the University of Rochester, was renewed in 1937. BETHE regards WEISSKOPF as outstanding in the field of Theoretical Physics and claims the responsibility for having had WEISSKOPF named as Asst. Director of that particular division at Los Alamos.

BETHE has stated that he had discussed politics with WEISSKOPF on numerous occasions and regards WEISSKOPF as a political moderate, an anti-Fascist, an anti-Communist and loyal to the United States.

Professor I.I. RABI of Columbia has stated that WEISSKOPF was born of well-to-do parents in Vienna but moved to Denmark with the advent of Nazism. RABI described WEISSKOPF as having been a former assistant to BOHR at Copenhagen and prior to that as assistant to one Professor POIDES at Zurich. RABI has stated that while WEISSKOPF was in Europe he had visited the USSR and as a result of his visit had become anti-Communist and anti-Soviet.

JOHN H. MANLEY, Associate Division Leader at Los Alamos has described WEISSKOPF as a liberal politically and as a strong advocate of world government. MANLEY has stated WEISSKOPF at one time expressed the opinion that Russia and the United States could function together but doubted WEISSKOPF still held to this view. MANLEY further advised

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BS 65-3335

~~TOP SECRET~~

that WEISSKOPF originally advocated the world wide dissemination of scientific data but in recent conversation with him WEISSKOPF indicated he had even changed his opinions along these lines to a certain extent.

MARSHALL G. HOLLOWAY, HERBERT I. MILLER, both of Los Alamos, were interviewed and recommended WEISSKOPF favorably.

(It is noted the foregoing interviews occurred in 1947-48 in connection with the described investigations and do not reflect recent investigative effort.

Boston T-1 has furnished information [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] (S) u

Boston T-2, of known reliability, [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] (S) u

The Harvard Crimson published a news story under date of 10/15/48 reflecting that a "Committee on Loyalty Problems" had been formed by the Federation of American Scientists and that among the members was VICTOR WEISSKOPF.

Boston T-3, of known reliability, has advised of a [REDACTED] (C) b1

TOP SECRET

100

~~TOP SECRET~~

b4

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b/

Boston T-2 advised

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10!

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] (X) u
Boston T-4 and T-3 reported [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] (X) u b7D

WEISSKOPF was interviewed by Special Agents FREDERICK M. CONNORS and RICHARD W. DOW on 3/11/50 at his own office at MIT. WEISSKOPF was interviewed concerning his knowledge of the associates and activities of KLAUS FUCHS whose identity is known to the Bureau.

WEISSKOPF stated that he first met FUCHS at Los Alamos some time during the early part of 1944. WEISSKOPF asserted he had a considerable contact with FUCHS on a professional level in connection with their mutual work at Los Alamos and further he had attended numerous social gatherings in company with FUCHS and others but he could not recall the details of these.

WEISSKOPF stated some time in 1947 FUCHS contacted him in his home at Arlington and thereafter WEISSKOPF visited FUCHS at the home of FUCHS' relatives in Cambridge, Mass. WEISSKOPF noted that FUCHS had worked with a different group of theoretical physicists at Los Alamos than had he. WEISSKOPF declared he had gained the impression that while FUCHS was not rabidly "pro Russian", he had shown a disposition to favor to a limited degree the Russian government. WEISSKOPF stated at no time did he suspect FUCHS was a Communist or ardent supporter of the Soviet Union however. It was WEISSKOPF's opinion FUCHS could best have served the Soviet Union at Los Alamos by informing them as to what scientific efforts should be ignored in the development of an atomic bomb, thereby saving the Soviet Union and its scientists considerable time. WEISSKOPF further volunteered the opinion FUCHS could have, by delivering a relatively small number of pages of memoranda to the Soviet Union, enable that country to have quickly gained intimate knowledge of the construction of the atomic bomb. WEISSKOPF stated he was completely shocked by the revelation that FUCHS had been a Soviet spy.

~~TOP SECRET~~ 102

BS 65-3335

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. FRANK E. CUNNINGHAM, President of the James Cunningham & Sons Mfg. Co., 13 Canal Street, Rochester, New York, on 8/3/50, advised the Buffalo Division he had been acquainted with WEISSKOPF since approximately 1938, when WEISSKOPF was at the University of Rochester. CUNNINGHAM stated based upon personal conversations of which he has an admittedly non-specific memory, he was of the opinion WEISSKOPF was pro-Russian. It is noted, however, that CUNNINGHAM could not specifically attribute any remark to WEISSKOPF which would substantiate CUNNINGHAM's opinion and further that he did not spell WEISSKOPF's surname correctly.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

- 6 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

103

~~TOP SECRET~~

BS 65-3335

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 [REDACTED] (c) b1
T-2 [REDACTED] b2 b7D
T-3 [REDACTED] (c) b1
T-4 [REDACTED] b2 b7D

u [REDACTED] T-1 and T-3 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] T-2 and T-4 were contacted by the writer.
(c) b1

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. JEROME MAXWELL at Albuquerque dated 4/28/50.
Albuquerque letter to the Director dated 5/18/50, copy to Boston.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, BOSTON

January 22, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Special Agent Brenton S. Gordon, dated January 6, 1951,
at Boston, in the case entitled "Unknown Subject, was:
[REDACTED] Espionage - R."

~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

For the information of your office, David Greenglass has
been conclusively proven to be identical with the unknown subject,
Schwartz. In the future, the New York and Albuquerque Offices
should be careful to see that when identifications are made in cases
such as this that auxiliary offices are advised of the identification
to insure that needless investigation is not being carried out.

The attention of the Boston Office is called to the
instructions in Section A of Bureau Bulletin No. 62, dated November 9,
1950, in which it was set forth that administrative reports are not
disseminated outside the Bureau, and for that reason only two copies
of such reports should be prepared for the Bureau in connection with
security type matters.

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OADR 10/1/82

65-39025 - 355

cc: Albuquerque

RECORDED - 103 New York

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Classification~~

DATE 6/7/78 JH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RJL:hc

Class. & Ext. By 30.8 AT/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
Date of Review 7/27/92
#8015 per release 7/27/92

COMM - FBI
JAN 23 1951
MAILED 10

Classified by 2355 WPA
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

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JAN 30 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

JAN 22 4 10 PM '51
FBI - BOSTON
Coffman

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.

ESPIONAGE - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)

Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW
Declassify on: OADR 12/19/82

TOP SECRET, DATE 12/7/78 gk

Inspector CONNELLEY: The Albuquerque Division is origin in this case. The Boston Division opened this case as an auxiliary office on March 6, 1950, and it was assigned to Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON on March 10, 1950. The case was under the supervision of former Supervisor PHILIP M. BREED until July 15, 1950, and, thereafter, has been under the supervision of Supervisor ROBERT G. LANE.

This investigation is concerned with an attempt to identify a Russian intelligence agent who allegedly was to be used by the Russians in 1944 in connection with atomic energy developments in the United States.

A report of the Albuquerque Division dated March 23, 1950, set out a lead for Boston to furnish a thumbnail sketch concerning suspect VICTOR FRIEDRICH WEISKOFF mentioned in that report. Albuquerque also submitted a report dated April 28, 1950, setting out information on various individuals who were possible suspects in this case.

By letter of May 18, 1950, Albuquerque requested Boston and other offices to check through their indices the names of the suspects set out in the report of April 28, 1950, and to advise Albuquerque and the Bureau of any information pertinent to the investigation.

The Bureau, by letter dated May 8, 1950, advised all offices working on this case that the case was a very important one and should be given continuous investigative attention with intelligent utilization of all possible means to identify the important espionage agent involved.

A review of the file does not reflect that any investigation has been conducted by the Boston Office in this matter up to this time.

An explanation is desired as to the reason for the delay in covering the Boston lead.

Inspection Report

Boston Division

November 20, 1951

Classified by

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

18 1951

TOP SECRET

SA B. S. GORDON:

Instant case is one of a group which arose out of the "FOOGASE", apparently related to the FUCHS, GOLD, BROTHMAN, ET AL group. The main purpose of instant investigation is to identify the unknown subject. The Albuquerque Office made VICTOR P. WEISSKOPF a suspect in its report of March 22, 1950, as indicated, Albuquerque at that time having an admittedly limited knowledge of WEISSKOPF's background and activities. WEISSKOPF was, however, interviewed as a witness in the "FOOGASE" by the Boston Office upon Bureau instructions, the Bureau having complete knowledge of his background and activities due to information submitted by the Boston Office in the main case file on WEISSKOPF, in which Boston is origin.

Agent is cognizant of the importance of this case and will endeavor to afford it investigative attention, together with the investigation of similar type cases upon which the Bureau has also established deadlines.

Supervisor R. G. LAWRENCE:

Since January of 1950 the Agent to whom this case is assigned has been continually and completely occupied in the investigation of espionage, LOR and security cases in which the Bureau has set deadlines because of pending prosecutive action and Congressional hearings. It has not been possible to reassign cases from this Agent to other Agents on the Security Squad inasmuch as every agent on the squad is in a similar situation with reference to case load. Agent GORDON has been instructed to afford this case priority attention in view of its delinquency and will submit a report by December 30 next.

Special Agent in Charge J. E. THORNTON:

This case should have been given more expeditious attention. A report will be submitted by December 30, 1950 and the case closely supervised to insure its being expeditiously brought to a logical conclusion.

TOP SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 19, 1951

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS w.a.s.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-59028ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/86 BY 3042 PNT/lmwM
Rebulet 1-4-51 requesting that THOMAS FINEBERG be re-interviewed.

FINEBERG was re-interviewed on January 17, 1951 by Special Agents WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN and W. RULON PAXMAN. At this time FINEBERG denied that GREENGLASS or anyone else had at any time attempted to recruit him for the Soviet Intelligence Service or for the intelligence service of any other foreign country. He stated that if any attempts were made in this direction they were made in such a way that he was not aware of it.

A signed statement was obtained from FINEBERG reflecting the above.
A report will be submitted in the immediate future.

WRP:OC
65-3421cc - Albuquerque (#65-39)
New York (#65-15255)RECORDED - 114 / 65-59028-356
INDEXED - 114 JAN 20 1951EX-84
L. A. F. R. E.
A. H. F.363
51 JAN 25 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York

FILE NO. 65-3421

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 1/20/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/17/51	REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN WRP:VLS
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG states that neither DAVID GREENGLASS nor anyone else at any time attempted, to his knowledge, to obtain information from him for or recruit him for the Soviet Intelligence Service or the intelligence service of any foreign power.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG

THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, who resides at 1746 West Estes, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at the Chicago Office by SA WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN and the reporting agent on January 17, 1951. As a result of the interview, the following signed statement was obtained;

"Chicago, Ill.
"Jan. 17, 1951

"I, THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, make the following statement voluntarily to WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN and W. RULON PAXMAN who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that I do not have to make this statement and that it may be used against me in court. I have been advised that I have the right to consult counsel. No promises or threats have been used to induce this statement.

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPY IN FILE COPIES DESTROYED NOV 18 1960</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau (65-59028) 3 - Albuquerque (65-39) 3 - New York (65-15255) 3 - Chicago (1 Chicago file 100-19245) <p><i>1. McDermey 1-29-51 R/L</i></p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>65-59028-357</p> <p>JAN 23 1951</p> <p>RECORDED - 45</p> <p>INDEXED - 45</p> <p>EX-125</p>
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Chicago File 65-3421

"DAVID GREENGLASS with whom I was acquainted at Los Alamos, New Mexico in 1945 and 1946 at no time asked me to furnish information to or work for the Soviet Intelligence Service. I am not aware that any of my contacts with GREENGLASS were intended by him to lead to my recruitment for the Soviet Intelligence Service.

"Insofar as I know no one ever made any attempt to recruit me for the Soviet Intelligence Service or for the intelligence service of any foreign group or country. I have never been asked for classified information of any type under circumstances which caused me to believe it was intended for the use of a foreign intelligence service.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages, and its contents are true. I have initialed each page and each correction.

"Thomas A. ~~X~~ Fineberg

"W. RULON PAXMAN, Special Agent, FBI.

"WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN, Special Agent, FBI."

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF
ORIGIN

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In connection with the interview with THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, an interview log was maintained and is being included in the exhibits of the Chicago Office pertaining to this case.

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN dated December 19, 1950
at Chicago, Illinois.

Bulet, January 4, 1951.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

January 29, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

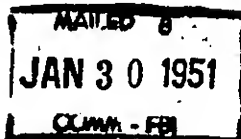
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There is attached herewith for your information one copy of the report of Special Agent W. Eamon Farnham, dated January 20, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois, in the above-captioned matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/1MN
ON 11/26/82

Enclosure

RECORDED - 12
EX-11
65-59028 - 357



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

50 FEB 7 1951

RECEIVED-READING ROOM
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FBI
JAN 29 11 20 AM '51
RECEIVED-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 29 11 20 AM '51

MR. BELMONT

January 29, 1951

MR. HENRICH

HENRY LINCHITS
SECURITY MATTER - R

PURPOSE

me
To recommend an interview with Henry Linchits on the basis that David Greenglass stated he believes he furnished this subject's name to Harry Gold as a possible recruit for Soviet espionage when he met with Gold in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945. Our investigation of Linchits has indicated that he has expressed views favoring Russia's plan for the control of the atomic bomb.

DETAILS

When Harry Gold met David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945, Greenglass suggested to Gold that certain persons employed at the atomic energy project at Los Alamos might be recruited into the Soviet espionage apparatus. Gold claims that he rejected this suggestion and told Greenglass not to do anything about it as it might endanger his security. Greenglass stated he believes one of the names he mentioned to Gold was that of Henry Linchits. Linchits was employed at Los Alamos doing research on the atom bomb from November, 1943, to January, 1946. At the present time he is employed as an Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Syracuse, New York, University. It has been reported by Mr. Raymond Garter of Radio Station WFL, Syracuse, New York, that Linchits was a member of the Tom Hill Forum in Syracuse. An investigation of the Tom Hill Forum has disclosed that persons connected with it are closely associated with known Communists. No direct connection with the Communist Party has been established. However, on February 13, 1950, according to Mr. Stewart Brown of Syracuse University, Linchits gave a discussion with respect to the atom bomb in which he stated he could see no harm in accepting the Russian plan for control of the atom bomb. The informant was of the opinion that Linchits expressed a pro-Communist view with respect to the control of the atom bomb. Our investigation also has shown that Linchits, while in Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the Federation of American Scientists. However, it has not been determined that the Federation of American Scientists is Communist controlled.

100-374626
cc: 65-59028

RL:sh

Attachment

59 FEB 12 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY 3042 PWT/IMW

65-59028
FEB 6 1951

INITIALS ON WITHHELD

113

RECOMMENDATION

Notwithstanding the possible disloyal data which has been developed with regard to this individual, it is believed desirable, in order to determine whether Linschitz was ever approached to do work for the Soviets in the espionage field, to conduct an interview with this individual. A letter is attached to the Albany Office for your approval.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236-680

☒ For your information: NY let HQ

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-59028 - 2nd NR (1-24-51) after serial 357 (1-29-51)

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copy;bw

February 1, 1951

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DAVID GREENGLASS

Transmitted herewith is a photostatic copy of the superseding indictment in instant case which was returned 1/31/51 by the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of N. Y.

Encl. 1

cc: Albuquerque (1 Encl.)

JWL:KED

65-15348

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/8 BY 3042PWT/NLC/lmw

65-59028-✓
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140 FEB 5 1951

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548
FEB 9 1951

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

2
SAC, ALBANY

February 2, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

HENRY LINCHITS
SECURITY MATTER - C
Albany 100-12119

Re: Special Agent Peter G. Roth, 1/8/51, Albany, in the above-captioned matter.

The Bureau feels that sufficient investigation has now been conducted concerning the subject to enable us to conduct an intelligent interview of him with respect to David Greenglass' allegation that he believes he furnished Linchits' name to Harry Gold as a possible recruit for Soviet espionage.

Therefore, you should immediately conduct an interview of Linchits. He should be specifically asked during the course of this interview as to whether David Greenglass or anyone else ever approached him to furnish espionage information for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

The details of the interview and other pertinent information developed to date should be incorporated in a carefully prepared report suitable for dissemination. You will note that the referenced report was submitted under an administrative caption and therefore the pertinent portions should be incorporated in your next report.

An interview of the subject will not necessarily obviate the continued investigation of this subject to determine the extent of his participation in Communist activities.

100-37465
cc: 65-59028 ✓
cc: New York

165-59028
NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 9 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

6 FEB 13 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/82 BY 3042 PWT/IMM

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Office Memo. • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-89028

Rebulet, January 4, 1951 which refers to certain changes which have been made by the Bureau in the report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN dated December 19, 1950 at Chicago, Illinois.

The copy designated for Milwaukee should read as follows "1-Milwaukee (Encl.)(Info.)".

Paragraph 4, page 3, should read September 6, 1949 instead of September 6, 1946.

On page 9 the enclosures should read "TO MILWAUKEE" rather than "TO THE BUREAU". The report referred to under Enclosures was transmitted by this office to Milwaukee.

It is requested that the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter make changes in the report of SA PAXMAN as set out above.

WRP:VLS
65-3421

cc - New York (65-15255)
Albuquerque (65-39)
Milwaukee

*corrected
2-6-51
Cons. pr*
an
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/8 BY 8042 PWT/lmw

RECORDED - 57

165-59028-358
JAN 23 1951

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Consolidation

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65-59028- 2nd NR (1-19-51) after serial 358

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